



Tortricidae (Lepidoptera) from Nigeria

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Abstract. Three genera are newly described: *Amabrana* gen. n., *Anambrophyes* gen. n. and *Obudopotamia* gen. n. 127 species are treated of which 63 are described as new: *Sanguinograptis prosphora* sp. n., *Panegyra praetexta* sp. n., *Gnathodracon dorsiplaga* sp. n., *G. apicipuncta* sp. n., *Sycacantha digitiphora* sp. n., *Lobesia conferta* sp. n., *L. celeba* sp. n., *L. lecta* sp. n., *Apolobesia nsukka* sp. n., *Dudua setilegla* sp. n., *Eccopsis sequestra* sp. n., *E. hathra* sp. n., *Cosmorrhyncha obuduana* sp. n., *Neorrhyncha angina* sp. n., *N. bendelana* sp. n., *N. gestroa* sp. n., *Afrothreutes larnacidia* sp. n., *A. nigeriana* sp. n., *Afroploce cleta* sp. n., *Astronauta sinistra* sp. n., *Basigonia anisocia* sp. n., *Obudopotamia stereostellans* sp. n., *Niphadophylax sophrona* sp. n., *N. albonigra* sp. n., *N. spectata* sp. n., *Phalarocarpa kryphaia* sp. n., *Syntozyga tryphera* sp. n., *Endothenia stibara* sp. n., *E. intrusa* sp. n., *Ancylis nilios* sp. n., *Ancylophytes anambrana* sp. n., *Anthozela prodiga* sp. n., *A. postuma* sp. n., *A. anabrae* sp. n., *Cosmetra mucronata* sp. n., *Thylacogaster acanthoda* sp. n., *T. bendelana* sp. n., *Stygitropha phaia* sp. n., *S. minys* sp. n., *Eucosmocydia prolixa* sp. n., *Cydia minor* sp. n., *C. albitacta* sp. n., *C. albisignis* sp. n., *C. lissa* sp. n., *C. paralissa* sp. n., *C. lemniscata* sp. n., *C. volutigrapha* sp. n., *C. membranacea* sp. n., *C. penesta* sp. n., *C. phruda* sp. n., *Fulcrifera dierama* sp. n., *F. nsukkana* sp. n., *Amabrana plumbata* sp. n., *Cryptophlebia euthenica* sp. n., *Coniostola solivaga* sp. n., *C. seira* sp. n., *Grapholita monogramma* sp. n., *G. infucata* sp. n., *G. cresson* sp. n., *G. oma* sp. n., and *Stenentoma pholicosta* sp. n.

Phaecasiophora basicornis WALSINGHAM is transferred to *Sycacantha*, *Argyroploce cybica* MEYRICK to *Endothenia*, *A. brevisecta* MEYRICK to *Streblopotamia*, *Argyroploce iorrhoa* MEYRICK to *Niphadophylax* and *Laspeyresia heptacopa* MEYRICK to *Grapholita*. Geographic distribution of all species is given.

Key words: Lepidoptera, Tortricidae, new genera, new species, Afrotropical region, Nigeria.



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I. INTRODUCTION

The Tortricidae of Nigeria are poorly known as is true for the tortricid fauna of most countries of the Afrotropical region. The few descriptions of species are scattered in the literature (e.g., MEYRICK 1913, RAZOWSKI 1966). The only paper devoted entirely to that

fauna is a study of the Nigerian Tortricini (RAZOWSKI 1981), which was based on material collected by Dr J. T. MEDLER and Dr M. A. CORNES, formerly professors at Ile-Ife University. More recent material was gathered by the second author nearly ten years later. Although interest in the tortricines of Nigeria has grown substantially, the material has not been studied until now. All of the field work has concentrated on the forested portions of the country, hence representation of some tribes (e.g., Cochylini, Eucosmini) is small in comparison with that known from other countries of the Afrotropical Region, e.g., Republic of South Africa. Consequently, meaningful comparisons and analyses of the tortricine faunas among the countries are meaningless. The collections obtained to the present allow us to conclude that most of the fauna is characteristic of the Western African Rain Forest formation (GOOD, 1974, CHRISTIANSEN & BELLINGER 1995). Several tortricid species are recorded from more than 17 countries and/or islands, e.g., Kenya, Tanzania, Malawi, Benin, Congo, and Sierra Leone. It is interesting that in our material there are four Ethiopian species typical of the North East African Highland, Madagascar, and the Republic of South Africa. Certainly, there are some widely distributed species, the ranges of which are virtually unknown and which were described or recorded from the countries mentioned above.

When we try to summarize patterns exhibited by tortricines in the entire region, it is apparent that the Afrotropical Region is probably the least known of any major biogeographic realms on the planet. Generally, the eastern part of the continent is much better known than the western and central parts. There are numerous systematic catalogues for the region (e.g., RAZOWSKI, 1995 for genera and species of Phricanthini, Cochylini, Tortricini and Chlidanotinae) and illustrated catalogues of the types (e.g., RAZOWSKI & KRÜGER, 2007 for types in the Transvaal Museum; RAZOWSKI & al. 2010 for types in the Tervuren Museum). Important works include that on the fauna of Madagascar (DIAKONOFF 1960) followed by numerous smaller papers dealing with the eastern area of the region. Revisions of particular genera or tribes have been provided by DIAKONOFF 1963 (for the genus *Bactra*), RAZOWSKI 1993 (for Cochylini), AARVIK (2004) and RAZOWSKI 2008 (for the subtribe Neopotamiae). The faunas of some countries or territories were studied by BRADLEY (1965) (e.g., the Ruwenzori Range) and RAZOWSKI & BROWN (2012) studied the tortricid fauna reared from native fruits in Kenya. Reviews of the most important references can be found in RAZOWSKI & BROWN (2009, 2012).

II. MATERIALS AND METHODS

The present paper is based exclusively on material collected by the second author during years 1982-1986 in four states and four localities. The study sites and the collection years are as follows:

Anambra State: Nsukka Forest Reserve: 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1985

Bendel State: Okomu Forest Reserve: 1984, 1986, 1986

Cross River State: Oban Hills: 1985, 1986

Obudu Plateau: Obudu Cat. Range: 1986.

The moths were collected at mercury vapor and ultra-violet light in forest habitats. Unfortunately, the elevation is not included on the collecting label. Specimens were pinned during the field work and relaxed and spread in Cracow. The collection is deposited in the Zoological Museum of the Jagiellonian University, Cracow (MZUJ).

III. SYSTEMATIC PART

Tortricini

Rubrograptis recrudescentia RAZOWSKI, 1981

Material examined. Two females from Cross River State (Oban Hills, 15.I.1986) and one from Bendel State (Okomu Forest Reserve, 12.I.1985).

Remarks. *R. recrudescentia* was described from Ile-Ife, West State, Nigeria.

Sanguinograptis ochrolegnia RAZOWSKI, 1986

Material examined. Five specimens from Bendel State (Okomu Forest, 17, 19, and 23.II.1985).

Remarks. This species was described from Nsukka, Anambra State. RAZOWSKI (2005a) recorded it from Mt Cameroon, Cameroon and described its female genitalia.

Sanguinograptis prosphora sp. n.

(Figs 50, 93)

Diagnosis. *S. prosphora* is similar and closely related to *S. ochrolegnia* RAZOWSKI, 1986 from Cameroon. *S. prosphora* can be distinguished by the broad subterminal orange cream fascia of the forewing with three transverse red lines (in *ochrolegnia* all lines are interrupted, whereas in *prosphora* only the first is), the ventral sack at the sterigma, and the long, slender ductus bursae.

Etymology. The specific name refers to the similarity to *ochrolegnia*; Greek: *prosphoros* – similar.

Material examined. Holotype female: "Nigeria, Bendel State, Okomu F.[orest] Res.[erve], 20.11.1985, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK"; GS 1436 MZUJ.

Description. Wing span 10 mm. Head reddish cream, labial palpus cream; thorax dark leaden grey with indistinct red dots in middle; posterior half of tegula cream red. Forewing slender, rather uniformly broad; costa slightly convex; termen weakly oblique, almost straight, ground colour leaden grey with three red lines from dorsum; costa, apex and almost entire termen orange cream. Cilia concolorous with termen. Hindwing greyish, cilia paler.

Male not known.

Female genitalia (Fig. 50). Ovipositor and apophyses fairly long; cup-shaped part of sterigma broad, subsquare, with membranous sack at posterior edge; postostial sterigma membranous with two elongate, more strongly sclerotized patches fusing proximally; ductus bursae moderately long, coiled proximally; signum absent.

Accra viridis (WALSINGHAM, 1891)

Material examined. Two females from Bendel State (Okomu, 18.III.1985).

Remarks. *A. viridis* was described from Accra, Ghana. RAZOWSKI (2005a) recorded it from West State of Nigeria and Mt Cameroon, Cameroon.

Accra kikuyana RAZOWSKI, 2005

Material examined. Two females from Bendel State (Okomu Forest Reserve, 15.III.1985, 17.II.1986).

Remarks. This species was described from Kenya, East Africa on the basis of two females.

Nephograptis necropina RAZOWSKI, 1981

(Fig. 51)

Material examined. One pair from Bendel State (Okomu Forest Reserve, 19.IV.1985).

Description. The female is much paler and more yellow brown than the male. The female genitalia (Fig. 51) were previously unknown. Cup-shaped part of sterigma only slightly broader than posterior part of ductus bursae; postostial sterigma longer than the latter; ductus bursae moderately long; corpus bursae rounded; signum absent.

Remarks. This Nigerian species was described from Lagos from a single male. The female genitalia are rather similar to those of *Plinthograptis* RAZOWSKI, 1981, but the corpus bursae of the latter is elongate, the ductus bursae broad and short, and the basal part of the ductus seminalis is broad, coiled, and extends from the posterior part of the corpus bursae.

Panegyra praetexta sp. n.

(Fig 52, 94)

Diagnosis. *P. praetexta* is closely related to *P. micans* RAZOWSKI, 2005 from Kikuyu, Kenya, but *praetexta* has red forewing markings unlike any of its congeners. It is characterized by a small cup-shaped part of the sterigma, a long ductus bursae, and a large signum.

Etymology. The name refers to the forewing markings; Latin: praetexta – adorned at the edge.

Material examined. Holotype female: “Nigeria, Bendel State, Okomu F.[orest] Res.[erve], 18.VI.1985, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK”; GS 1437 MZUJ.

Description. Wing span 18.5 mm. Head, proximal and posterior parts of thorax cream yellow, remaining parts of the latter leaden grey. Forewing rather broad, weakly expanding terminad; Costa convex; termen moderately oblique, slightly convex. Costal marking is yellowish with two distinct triangular concavities near middle and some brown costal dots; termen finely edged with yellow; brown dot at apex. Remaining area is grey with four transverse red lines, the last extending from tornus. Cilia pale yellow cream. Hindwing cream, cilia paler.

Male not known.

Female genitalia (Fig. 52). Papilla analis slender; cup-shaped part of sterigma short, rounded proximally; postostial sterigma large, subsquare; ductus bursae long, slender, broadening at corpus bursae; ductus seminalis from 2/3 of ductus bursae; signum plate-shaped, folded, long.

***Cornesia ormoperla* RAZOWSKI, 1981**

Material examined. Three males from Bendel State (Okomu Forest Reserve, 17.X. and 20.XI.1985) and Anambra State (Nsukka, 7.X.1982).

Remarks. *C. ormoperla* was described from Lagos and Oyo State from females.

Cochylini

***Eupoecilia kruegeriana* RAZOWSKI, 1993**

Material examined. One female from Anambra State (Nsukka Forest Reserve, 7.VI.1986).

Remarks. This species was described from South Africa. The genitalia of the Nigerian specimen are identical with those from South Africa.

Archipini

***Choristoneura dinota* (MEYRICK, 1918)**

Material examined. 50 specimens from Bendel State (Okomu Forest Reserve, 12.X.1982, 12.XI.1982, 7.XII.1984, 20.II.1985, 19.V.1985, 12.VI.1985, 18.VI.1985, 12.I.1986, 20.II.1985, 20.XI.1986), Cross River State (Oban Hills, 15.V.1985, 15.I.1985), Obudu Plateau (Obudu Cat. Ran., 15.III.1986), Anambra State (Nsukka, 12.X.1982, 12.XI.1982).

Remarks. *C. dinota* was described from Malawi.

***Choristoneura heliaspis* (MEYRICK, 1909b)**

Material examined. 16 specimens from Bendel State (Okomu Forest Reserve, 20.XI.1985), Anambra State (Nsukka Forest Reserve, 12.VI.1982, 12.X.1982, 12.XI.1982, 17.IX.1983, 3.III.1985, 17.X.1985, 26.I.1986, 2.IV.1986), Bendel State (Okomu Forest, 25.VI.1984, 12.I.1985, 17.X.1985).

Remarks. *C. heliaspis* was described from Natal, South Africa.

Olethreutini

***Gnathodracon orbimaculana* RAZOWSKI, 2012**

Material examined. Seven specimens from Bendel State (Okomu Forest Reserve, 12.I., 18.III., 17.X.1985, and 12.XI.1982).

Remarks. *G. orbimaculana* was described from Belgian Congo.

***Gnathodracon monospina* RAZOWSKI, 2012**

Material examined. Two males from Bendel State (Okomu Forest Reserve, 20.XI.1985) and Cross River State (Oban Hills, 15.I.1986).

Remarks. *G. monospina* was described from Belgian Congo.

***Gnathodracon dorsiplaga* sp. n.**

(Figs 53, 95)

Diagnosis. *G. dorsiplaga* differs from *orbimaculana* in having yellow-brown colouration of the forewing and a single signum. From *apicipuncta* this species differs chiefly in the forewing markings and an absence of sclerites of the ductus bursae.

Etymology. The name refers to the forewing markings; Latin: dorsum – dorsum, plaga – a wound.

Material examined. Holotype female: “Nigeria, Cross River St.[ate], Oban Hills, 15. 01. 1986, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK”; GS 1220 MZUJ.

Description. Wing span ca. 20 mm. Head and median part of thorax dark purple brown, tegula yellow-brown. Forewing broadest postmedially; costa convex; termen not oblique, straight to beyond middle. Ground colour yellow-brown, cream along costa, suffused brown in dorsal and in part of median areas of wing; strigulation minute, darker; markings: subapical fascia brown beneath mid-termen, atrophying towards costa, yellow lower near middle; apex and costal divisions dark brown. Cilia rust, mixed yellowish towards tornus. Hindwing brownish, paler basally; cilia similar.

Male not known.

Female genitalia (Fig. 53). Papilla analis broad; apophyses very slender; sterigma forming a narrow sclerite surrounding ostium bursae, broadening posteriorly, followed by submembranous area, fusing with subgenital sternite; proximal part of the latter concave medially; sclerite in posterior part of ductus bursae elongate; signum a flat blade.

***Gnathodracon apicipuncta* sp. n.**

(Figs 54, 96)

Diagnosis. *G. apicipuncta* is very closely related to *dorsiplaga*, but *apicipuncta* has a dark brown costal part of the median fascia, the subterminal fascia reaches mid-termen, and dorsal markings are absent. The female genitalia of this species have a convex proximal edge of the subgenital sternite and a membranous ductus bursae.

Etymology. The name refers to dark brown spot at the forewing apex; Latin: apex – apex, punctum – a spot.

Material examined. Holotype female: “Nigeria, Anambra State, Nsukka F.[orest] Res.[erve], 06.07.1986, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK”; GS 1244 MZUJ. Paratype female from Bendel State (Okomu Forest Reserve, 17.II.1986).

Description. Wing span 15 mm. Head and thorax brownish yellow, frons brown, labial palpus brownish cream posteriorly. Forewing not expanding terminally; costa uniformly convex; termen not oblique, gently sinuate beneath apex. Ground colour brown-yellow, paler in middle posteriorly, finely striated with brown; costal strigulae fine, in dis-

tal half of wing white; divisions and apex dark brown. Markings: slender, dark brown costal part of median fascia and subterminal fascia atrophying at costa, brown proximally. Cilia brownish yellow, brown at apex, cream at tornus. Hindwing pale brown, cilia paler.

Male not known.

Female genitalia (Fig. 54). Ovipositor short; apophyses very slender; cup-shaped sterigma slender, extending lateroposteriorly, followed by a transverse sclerite armed with two minute proximal thorns; ductus bursae membranous; signum one, with flat blade.

***Sycacantha basicornis* (WALSINGHAM, 1891), comb. n.**

(Fig. 1)

Material examined. One male from Anambra State (Nsukka, 12.VI.1982).

Description. Male genitalia (Fig. 1). Posterior parts of socii large, moderately sclerotized, hairy and bristled, anterior parts small; neck of valva indistinct; cucullus long with weak ventral lobe; henion short, broad; aedeagus short; cornuti numerous.

Remarks. *S. basicornis* was described from Bathurst, Gambia in the genus *Phaeca-siophora* GROTE, 1873. *Sycacantha* was described by DIAKONOFF, 1959 as a subgenus of *Phaecasiophora* and then (DIAKONOFF, 1966) regarded as a distinct genus. Our specimen is identified on the basis of a comparison with the type of *basicornis* which was not dissected.

***Sycacantha digitiphora* sp. n.**

(Figs 2, 97)

Diagnosis. *S. digitiphora* is closely related to *S. basicornis*, but *digitiphora* can be easily distinguished by the process from base of its cucullus followed by a distinct spine.

Etymology. The name refers to the character of the valve – the process at the base of the cucullus; Latin: digitus – a finger, and Greek phoreo – to carry.

Material examined. Holotype male: “Nigeria, Cross Riv.[er] St.[ate], Oban Hills, 15.01.1986, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK”; GS 1215 MZUJ.

Description. Wing span 16 mm. Head brownish cream; thorax browner. Forewing weakly expanding terminad; costa uniformly convex; apex very short, rounded; termen not oblique, weakly concave. Ground colour cream, tinged yellow-brown; strigulation and dots along some veins brown; suffusions along dorsum and towards apex and tornus brownish; costal strigulae concolorous with remaining ground colour; divisions brown. Markings brown in form of incomplete median and slender subterminal fascia. Cilia brownish with creamer parts. Hindwing brownish; cilia cream.

Male genitalia (Fig. 2). Uncus a minute process; socius slender, bristled posteriorly (its anterior part reduced); process of pedunculus slender; neck of valva short; sacculus long, gently angulate; cucullus short, tapering apically with a finger-like process at ventral lobe followed by strong spine; dense spines from the latter to before mid-costa; aedeagus moderately short, convex at middle ventrally.

Female not known.

***Lobesia scopifera* RAZOWSKI, 2012a**

Material examined. One male from Obudu Plateau (Obudu Cat, Range, 15.III.1986).

Remarks. *L. scopifera* was described from Belgian Congo.

***Lobesia conferta* sp. n.**

(Figs 3, 98)

Diagnosis. *L. conferta* is related to *L. stericta* (MEYRICK, 1911) from South Africa and *L. scopifera*. *L. conferta* can be distinguished by its large basal lobe of the sacculus, additional heavily spined lobe at the end of the neck of valva, and short aedeagus.

Etymology. The specific name refers to the agglomeration of spines on the lobe of the neck of valva; Latin: *conferta* – crammed.

Material examined. Holotype male: “Nigeria, Bendel State, Okomu F.[orest] Res.[erve], 17.02.1986, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK”; GS 1252 MZUJ. Paratypes two males from, Anambra State, Nsukka Forest Reserve, 12.V.1985 and 19.VIII.1982.

Description. Wing span 10 mm. Head brownish cream, labial palpus creamer; thorax yellow-brown with brown marks. Forewing somewhat expanding terminad; costa weakly convex; termen oblique, slightly convex. Ground colour cream, preserved chiefly along marking edges, otherwise suffused ferruginous and brown. Markings rust brown with distinct dark brown parts: basal blotch ill-defined in costal area; median fascia strongly broadening in dorsal half; similar markings at tornus and subterminally. Cilia rust cream in apex area, otherwise brown especially in median area. Hindwing brown; cilia cream with brown basal line.

Variation. Suffusions and strigulation sometimes distinct.

Male genitalia (Fig. 3). Socius broad; postbasal lobe of sacculus large with strong pencil of long bristles at apex; strongly spined lobe at middle of ventral incision of valva extending to middle of basal part of latter; ventral lobe of cucullus triangular, dorsal lobe broad; aedeagus small, slender terminally.

Female not known.

***Lobesia celeba* sp. n.**

(Figs 55, 99)

Diagnosis. *L. celeba* is closely related to *L. vanillana* (JOANNIS, 1900) from the Reunion Island, but *celeba* has a long, slender ductus bursae and a deeply concave proximal edge of the sterigma.

Etymology. The name refers to the shape of the sterigma; Greek: *kelebe* – a cup.

Material examined. Holotype female: “Nigeria, Bendel State, Okomu F.[orest] Res.[erve], 17.02.1986, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK”; GS 1227 MZUJ. Paratypes five females from Anambra State, Nsukka Forest Reserve dated 12 and 17.IX.1983.

Description. Wing span 8 mm. Head creamish, labial palpus darker; thorax cream orange. Forewing weakly expanding terminad; costa somewhat convex; apex broadly rounded; termen slightly convex, rather not oblique. Ground colour orange strigulated and

dotted brown; suffusions brown; some metallic marks in subterminal area. Markings indistinct, median fascia slender brownish grey, glossy; some black dots along dorsal half of termen. Cilia cream with brown basal line. Hindwing brown, paler basally; cilia brownish white.

Variation. Paratypes darker or paler than holotype with more or less pale basal half of wing.

Male not known.

Female genitalia (Fig. 55). Sterigma broad, finely plicate laterally, broadly membranous posteriorly, distinctly incised posteriorly and anteriorly; ductus bursae long, slender, sclerotized around ostium bursae; ductus seminalis originating in proximal part of ductus bursae; signum absent.

***Lobesia vanillana* (JOANNIS, 1900)**

Material examined. Ten specimens from Bendel State (Okomu Forest Reserve, 20.XI.1985, 7.XII.1984) and Anambra State (15.II.1984, 16.II.1986, 18.III.1985, 12.XI.1982).

Remarks. This species was described from Réunion; DIAKONOFF (1969) recorded it from Cosmolego Id. and Aldabra Id., and described its synonym *L. triancanthis* DIAKONOFF, 1992 from Madagascar.

***Lobesia lecta* sp. n.**

(Figs 4, 100)

Diagnosis. *L. lecta* is related to *L. stericta* (MEYRICK, 1911), but *lecta* has the caudal edge of sacculus perpendicular to its ventral part followed by a strong process at the cucullus.

Etymology. The name refers to the similarity with a related species; Greek: lectos – selected.

Material examined. Holotype male: “Nigeria, Bendel State, Okomu F.[orest] Res.[erve], 20.11.1985, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK”; GS 1279 MZUJ.

Description. Wing span 8 mm. Head cream, labial palpus with ferruginous suffusions; thorax ferruginous cream. Forewing not expanding terminally; costa slightly convex; termen weakly oblique. Ground colour cream, dotted and suffused with pale ferruginous brown; costal strigulae cream white, divisions rust brown. Markings pale rust brown, consisting of remnants of postbasal fascia, median fascia, and subterminal fascia. Cilia (worn) cream, rust scaled. Hindwing transparent, cream, tinged brownish rust on peripheries; cilia whitish.

Male genitalia (Fig. 4). Tegumen terminating in two small prominences; socius broad, naked; basal part of valva broad; sacculus densely spined caudally with a hair pencil from angle, followed by large spined process; aedeagus moderately large, protruding ventroterminally.

Female not known.

Apolobesia nsukka sp. n.

(Figs 5, 101)

D i a g n o s i s. *L. nsukka* is related to *A. sitophaga* (MEYRICK, 1922) from Uganda, but *nsukka* has a spiny process at the ventral lobe of the cucullus and a long sclerite of the subscaphium, and it lacks the large group of dense spines above the angle of the sacculus.

E t y m o l o g y. The name refers to the type locality.

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. Holotype male: "Nigeria, Anambra State, Nsukka F.[orest] Res.[erve], 10.01.1985, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK"; GS 1249 MZUJ. One male from Bendel State (Okomu Forest Reserve, 16.II.1986).

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 13 mm. Head and thorax pale brownish; frons, labial palpus and marks on tegula white. Forewing expanding terminad, broadest at 2/3; apex rounded; termen oblique, slightly convex. Ground colour white with pale greyish pink suffusions and brown strigulae. Markings grey, strigulated with brown and black: basal blotch reduced chiefly to dorsal part; median fascia interrupted; apical spot blackish brown; subterminal fascia forming large pinkish olive blotch mixed brownish distally. Cilia whitish, brownish in apical half. Hindwing white, mixed with brown at apex, with large medioanal lobe; cilia alternating white and white-brown.

Male genitalia (Fig. 5). Top of tegumen rounded, socius hairless; gnathos fused with subscaphium, both distinctly sclerotized; process of pedunculus large, very broad; basal half of valva broad; sacculus angulate with several small spines; large, spiny lobe at base of cucullus; the latter with ventrosubmedian convexity, densely spined towards base; aedeagus small, slender, tapering terminad.

Female not known.

Dudua adocima DIAKONOFF, 1981

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. Four males from Cross River State (Oban Hills, 30.X.1985), Bendel State (Okomu Forest Resereve, 17.II.1986, 20.IV.1985) and two females from Obudu Plateau (Obudu Cat. Range, 15.III.1986).

R e m a r k s. *D. adocima* was described from Madagascar.

Dudua setilegula sp. n.

(Figs 6, 102)

D i a g n o s i s. In the facies, *setilegula* resembles *adocima* but the former has a simple anal area of the hindwing and a long, slender aedeagus. Most species of *Dudua* WALKER, 1864 have a spinulate median part of the gnathos and a more convex caudal edge of the cucullus.

E t y m o l o g y. The name refers to the vestiture of the valva; Latin: seta – seta, ligula, from lego – I collect.

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. Holotype male: "Nigeria, Anambra State, Nsukka F.[orest] Res.[erve], 17.10.1985, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK"; GS 1419 MZUJ.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 14 mm. Head and thorax brownish. Forewing fairly broad, weakly expanding posteriorly; costa weakly convex, termen weakly oblique and

convex. Ground colour brownish cream, in apical area creamer; suffusions and strigulation brownish. Markings brown, consisting of ill-defined basal blotch, interrupted median fascia, and subterminal fascia terminating subcostally. Cilia damaged. Hindwing brown, cilia paler.

Male genitalia (Fig. 6). Uncus large, broad, hairy; socius moderately large, hairy; gnathos weakly sclerotized; valva rather slender; sacculus convex with large area of ventral setae from an ill-defined neck of valva; cucullus slender, not convex caudally with group of strong hairs at indistinct ventral lobe; fold hairy and setose with proximal group of short setae and group of rigid hairs subdorsally; aedeagus slender, long.

Female not known.

Afrocostosa flaviapicella AARVIK, 2004

(Fig. 7)

Material examined. One male from Anambra State (Nsukka Forest Reserve, 17.VIII.1983).

Remarks. This species was described from Tanzania. The genitalia of the examined male are identical with those of the original description. AARVIK (2004) indicates that the aedeagus of his species is short and straight but probably its left posterior part is overlapped, as in our specimen it is elongate (Fig. 7).

Eccopsis sequestra sp. n.

(Figs 8, 103)

Diagnosis. *E. sequestra* is similar and closely related to *E. brunneopostica* RAZOWSKI & TREMATERRA, 2010 from Ethiopia, but the forewing of *sequestra* is suffused and sprinkled with brown, the basal part of the uncus is broad and short, the cucullus is broader, and the socius is twice as large.

Etymology. The name refers to the similarity with *brunneopostica*; Latin: sequestra – separated.

Material examined. Holotype male: “Nigeria, Bendel State, Okomu F.[orest] Res.[erve], 20.02.1985, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK”; GS 1145 MZUJ. Paratype similarly labelled but dated 17.02.1986.

Description. Wing span 21 mm. Head yellowish cream, thorax similar, with brown marks. Forewing strongly expanding to 2/3, then bent; termen weakly oblique, bent in middle. Ground colour brownish cream sprinkled and strigulated greyish brown. Markings indistinct, interruptions between costal strigulae greyish brown the latter with blackish spots; median fascia atrophying, subterminal fascia weak, with darker edges. Cilia concolorous with ground colour, with brownish parts. Hindwing with anal field expanding, brownish, tinged rust at apex; cilia cream, whiter in anal area.

Male genitalia (Fig. 8). Uncus broad with heart-shaped, spiny terminal part; socius large, hairy; neck of valva ill-defined, in right valva with large group of dense setae; dorso-basal process broad basally; cucullus with broad distinct ventral lobe; aedeagus short; cornutus a very short spine with broad base.

Female not known.

Eccopsis wahlbergiana ZELLER, 1852

Material examined. One female from Anambra State (Nsukka Forest Reserve, 16.V.1985).

Remarks. This species is widely distributed in the Afrotropics and has been recorded from the Republic of South Africa to Saudi Arabia and Nigeria. AARVIK (2004) provides a thorough list of localities and countries.

Eccopsis incultana (WALKER, 1863)

Material examined. Five specimens from Bendel State (Okomu Forest Reserve, 18.VI.1985) and Anambra State (Nsukka Forest Reserve, 19.VIII.1982, 17.IX.1983, and 13.X.1985).

Remarks. This species is widely distributed, recorded from Angola, Congo, Gambia, Ghana, Kenya, Reunion, Madagascar, São Tome and Principe Islands, Tanzania, South Africa, Zambia, and Nigeria (AARVIK 2004).

Eccopsis hathra sp. n.

(Figs 9, 104)

Diagnosis. *E. hathra* is most similar to *E. morogoro* AARVIK, 2004 from Tanzania, but *hathra* has a bifurcate terminal part of the uncus and a strong spine near the ventral lobe of the cucullus.

Etymology. The specific epithet refers to the access to the genus; Greek: hathroos – came together.

Material examined. Holotype male: “Nigeria, Bendel State, Okomu F.[orest] Res.[erve], 07.06.1985, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK”; GS 1410 MZUJ.

Description. Wing span 18 mm. Head and thorax whitish with brownish markings and scaling. Forewing as in *E. wahlbergiana*. Ground colour whitish; strigulation, dashes, and suffusions brownish; costal strigulae whitish, divisions brown. Markings ill-defined, brown, consisting of groups of strigulae and spots representing basal blotch and median fascia; subterminal fascia slender. Cilia worn, remnants whitish with brownish basal line. Hindwing tapering apicad, brownish grey; cilia (remnants) whitish.

Male genitalia (Fig. 9). Terminal part of tegumen rounded; uncus broad, bifurcate terminally, hairy medially, spiny terminally; socius broad, rounded, densely hairy, with some short spines; valva moderately broad; angle of sacculus small, followed by a prominence armed with a strong spine; dorsopostbasal process distinct, spiny; cucullus broadest subterminally; aedeagus slender, membranous ventrally, with small dorsal thorn postmedially.

Female not known.

Metendothenia balanacma (MEYRICK, 1914)

Material examined. One female from the Obudu Plateau (Obudu Cat. Range, 15.III.1986).

Remarks. *M. balanacma* was described from Mozambique; it also is known from Zimbabwe (by its synonym *Argyroploce anacina* MEYRICK, 1921). This species is widely distributed in the region and has been reported from Kenya, Malawi, Namibia, and Tanzania. Our specimen is distinct by its blackish dorsal blotch.

***Megalota archana* AARVIK, 2004**

Material examined. One male from Cross River State (Oban Hills, 30.X.1985).

Remarks. The examined specimen has valva longer than typical specimens. *M. archana* was described from Tanzania, Kenya, and Uganda.

***Cosmorrhyncha obuduana* sp. n.**

(Figs 10, 105)

Diagnosis. *C. obuduana* is related to *C. acrocossa* (MEYRICK, 1908) from Malawi, but the top of the uncus of *obuduana* is incised apically, the socius is broadened terminally, the ventral lobe of the cucullus has the strong spines, and the dorsobasal process of valva is broad, weakly sclerotized, and hairy as in species of *Afroploce* AARVIK, 2004.

Etymology. The name is derived from the name of the type locality.

Material examined. Holotype male: "Nigeria. Obudu Plateau, Obudu Cat. Ran.[ge], 15.03.1986, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK"; GS 1147 MZUJ.

Description. Wing span 19 mm. Head brownish cream, labial palpus cream with brownish fascia; thorax darker than head with brownish marks. Forewing slightly expanding terminally; apex broadly rounded; termen short, straight medially. Ground colour whitish cream sprinkled and suffused with dark brown. Markings brown, consisting of remnants of basal blotch, median fascia (two spots), tornal blotch, and subterminal fascia. Cilia concolorous with ground colour with brown parts. Hindwing brownish, cilia paler.

Male genitalia (Fig. 10). Base of uncus broad; terminal part expanding, spined, concave apically; posterior third of tegumen strongly broadening; socius fairly large, expanding terminally; valva long with neck atrophied, cucullus long, marked by three strong spines from the ventral lobe and two small spines along caudal edge; aedeagus small with three postmedian thorns dorsally.

Female not known.

***Neorrhyncha angina* sp. n.**

(Figs 11, 106)

Diagnosis. In facies, *angina* is similar and closely related to *N. congolana* AARVIK, 2004 from Congo (Zaire), but *angina* has long, slender, naked socii and a slender process of the neck of the valva.

Etymology. The name refers to the shape of the socii; Latin: angio – tapering.

Material examined. Holotype male: "Nigeria, Anambra State, Nsukka Forest Reserve dated 11.03.1986, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK"; GS 1212 MZUJ.

Description. Wing span 17 mm. Head dark olive grey-brown, labial palpus long, black dorsally and to middle laterally, brownish cream otherwise; thorax concolorous with

head (ends of scales whitish as in head). Forewing broad; costa uniformly convex; termen straight, not oblique to middle. Ground colour brownish cream, densely strigulated and dotted olive brown-grey, orange along costa and in costal half of termen where edged by row of black dots; silvery refractive dots present; black spot at end of median cell. Cilia greyish white. Hindwing brown; cilia slightly creamer.

Male genitalia (Fig. 11). Uncus broad with apical concavity and long hairs posteriorly; socius long, naked, broadest postbasally; valva broad; neck weak with ventral wart-like process terminating in a spine and densely hairy submedian fold; sacculus convex; cucullus broad with some long hairs towards small, hairy terminal part; aedeagus small, slender.

Female not known.

Neorrhyncha bendelana sp. n.

(Figs 12, 107)

D i a g n o s i s. *N. bendelana* is closest to *N. congolana* AARVIK, 2004, but the two differ in male genitalia: *N. bendelana* has a very broad, spiny area along the distal edge of the dorsobasal process of the valva and an unusually large ventral process from the neck.

E t y m o l o g y. The specific epithet refers to the name of the State of Bendel.

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. Holotype male: "Nigeria, Bendel State, Okomu For.[est] Res.[erve], 20.11.1985, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK"; GS 1129 MZUJ.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 15 mm. Head and thorax olive grey; labial palpus yellowish cream, black in distal half dorsally, white apically. Forewing slightly expanding terminad; costa curved outwards at base, then nearly straight; termen indistinctly concave beneath apex. Ground colour olive grey with whitish suffusion; strigulation darker; silvery dots and black stripes present; costa strigulae indistinct, creamer than ground colour; divisions brownish grey; terminal area separated by row of black dots concolorous with ground colour except for inner and apical edge. Cilia brownish. Hindwing pale brown, cilia paler.

Male genitalia (Fig. 12). Uncus broad, rounded apically, setose terminally; socius short; sacculus convex, limited by large posterior pocket terminating near angle (in left valva more proximal); very large process with double row of bristles from beyond middle of ventral edge of sacculus; dorobasal process broad, spined along posterior edge; longer spines along middle of belt; terminal part of cucullus small, hairy; aedeagus slender, bent.

Female not known.

Neorrhyncha gestroa sp. n.

(Figs 13, 108)

D i a g n o s i s. *N. gestroa* is closest to *bendelana* sp. n., but *gestroa* has a longer, slenderer uncus, longer socii, and a broader cucullus.

E t y m o l o g y. The specific name refers to the heavy armature of the valva; Latin: gestor – a porter.

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. Holotype male: "Nigeria, Anambra State, Nsukka F.[orest] Res.[erve], 12.05.1985, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK"; GS 1445 MZUJ. Paratype female without abdomen, same label.

Description. Wings span 16 mm. Head and thorax brownish grey, ends of scales whitish; labial palpus long, median joint black dorsolaterally, orange yellow in ventral half, terminal joint white dorsally. Forewing as in *N. congolana* Aarvik, 2004 but more grey in colouration and with more distinct terminal spots. Hindwing rather pale brown with produced whitish anal lobe; cilia cream.

Male genitalia (Fig. 13). Uncus large, fairly broad, slightly concave apically, bristled terminally; socius long, slender, hairy; sacculus rounded terminally; ventral incision with large, bristled process; cucullus broad with long, slender ventral lobe and sparse caudal spines; a broad lobe from proximal part of cucullus armoured with strong spines; aedeagus slender, tapering terminad.

Female not known.

***Afrothreutes madoffei* AARVIK, 2004**

Material examined. One male from Anambra State (Nsukka Forest Reserve, 12.VIII.1982).

Remarks. This species was described from the Morogoro District, Tanzania.

***Afrothreutes nigeriana* sp. n.**

(Figs 56, 109)

Diagnosis. In facies, *A. nigeriana* is similar to *A. madoffei* AARVIK, 2004 from Tanzania, but in *nigeriana* the forewing has brown cream ground color and the hindwing is brown.

Etymology. The name is based on the name of the country.

Material examined. Holotype female: "Nigeria, Anambra State, Nsukka F.[orest] Res.[erve] 12.11.1982, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK"; GS 1175 MZUJ.

Description. Head brownish; labial palpus greyish; thorax yellow-brown with dense brown scaling. Forewing expanding terminad; costa bent at 2/3; termen not oblique. Ground colour brown cream; strigulation brown; some dispersed glossy scales; costal strigulae cream; divisions dark brown. Markings brown, divided into parts; median fascia, tornal and subterminal blotch somewhat paler. Cilia cream with large brown divisions. Hindwing brown; cilia much paler, whiter terminally.

Male not known.

Female genitalia (Fig. 56). Ovipositor short; apophyses very slender; sterigma strongly sclerotized, straight proximally, broadest in 1/3 then distinctly tapering terminad, forming two lateral lobes connected dorsally by a weaker sclerite; antrum large, expanding at 1/3 laterally, rounded terminally, with two minute lateral processes in subterminal part; blade of signum large, slightly concave apically.

***Afroploce praecedens* WALSINGHAM, 1897**

Material examined. One female from Cross River State (Oban Hills, 15.I.1986).

Remarks. This species was described from French Congo; AARVIK (2004) lists South Africa, Angola, Congo (Zaire) Republic of Congo, Kenya, Madagascar, Réunion,

and Nigeria. The female genitalia of our example differ from the illustration by AARVIK (2004) in having an asymmetrical, more elongate blade of the signum.

Afroploce karsholti AARVIK, 2004

Material examined. One male from Anambra State (Nsukka Forest Reserve, 12.X.1982) and one female from Bendel State (Okomu Forest Reserve, 20.IV.1985).

Remarks. This species is widely distributed in the Afrotropical region; it was described from Tanzania and subsequently recorded from Malawi, Kenya, Ghana and Congo (Zaire). It is also known from South Africa.

Afroploce cleta sp. n.

(Figs 14, 57, 110)

Diagnosis. In facies and female genitalia, *Afroploce cleta* is similar to *A. karsholti* AARVIK, 2004. The female of *cleta* can be distinguished by its much shorter, sclerotized antrum. The male of *cleta* is quite distinct, especially in the absence of saccular spines and the presence of a spine originating on a wart of the disc of the valva situated above and near the end of the sacculus.

Etymology. The specific name refers to the discovery of this species; Greek: kletos – welcome.

Material examined. Holotype male: “Nigeria, Anambra State, Nsukka F.[orest] Res.[erve], 12.08.1982, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK”; GS 1214 MZUJ; paratype from same locality but dated 14.IX.1982, GS 1213 MZUJ.

Description. Wing span 13 mm. Head and thorax pale grey brown, the latter with darker markings. Forewing broadest at 3/4 where costa bent; termen not oblique, straight to beyond middle. Ground colour cream suffused brown, paler along costa; costal strigulae cream, divisions dark brown. Markings brown, typical of the genus; proximal edge of median fascia weakly concave; subterminal fascia slender. Cilia brownish, dark brown at apex. Hindwing brown with extending anal part; cilia paler.

Variation. Female paler than male with markings more distinctly edged with cream.

Male genitalia (Fig. 14). Terminal part of uncus elongate, rounded apically; socius tapering in terminal part; valva long; sacculus weakly convex, with apical prominence armoured with two spines; aedeagus rather uniformly broad throughout, weakly bent.

Female genitalia (Fig. 57). Sterigma weakly developed, marked by slender lobes lateral at ostium bursae; sclerite of antrum much longer than proximal part of ductus bursae.

Remarks. In the NHML there is an undissected specimen of *Argyroploce petromacha* MEYRICK, 1931 from Sierra Leone (female holotype?) with facies similar to those of *cleta* but differing from it in straight proximal edge of the median fascia. BROWN (2005) included *petromacha* in *Proschistis* MEYRICK, 1907.

Astronauta DIAKONOFF, 1983

Diagnosis. *Astronauta* is related to *Afroploce* AARVIK, 2004. *Astronauta* has a strong dorsobasal process of the valva which in *Afroploce* is broad and weakly sclerotized,

and has symmetric pencils of setae from the angle of the sacculus and spine-shaped process from before ventral angle of the cucullus.

For a description of the genitalia of the Nigerian specimens of *A. stellans* see below.

Remarks. DIAKONOFF (1983) described *Astronauta* on the basis of the females from Madagascar and a figure of the male genitalia by CLARKE (1958). The female identified by DIAKONOFF as *stellans* represents *A. astrogenes*. A redescription of the genitalia on the basis of the Nigerian specimens is given below.

***Astronauta astrogenes* (MEYRICK, 1934a)**

Remarks. *A. astrogenes* was described from Madagascar. DIAKONOFF (1983) incorrectly synonymized *astrogenes* with *stellans* (MEYRICK, 1922) from Uganda; he had earlier (DIAKONOFF 1959) synonymized the Ugandan *Argyroploce cassiterastrae* MEYRICK, 1931 with *stellans*. In our opinion *astrogenes* is a valid species. Its female genitalia, figured by DIAKONOFF (1983), differ strongly from *stellans* chiefly in having a long, well sclerotized ductus bursae.

***Astronauta stellans* (MEYRICK, 1922)**

(Figs 15, 58)

Material examined. Eight specimens from Anambra State (Nsukka Forest Reserve, 17.IX., 10.X., and 12.XI.1983) and Bendel State (Okomu Forest Reserve, 17.II.1985, 17.II.1986, 18.VI. and 17.XI.1986).

Description. Male genitalia (Fig. 15). Uncus rather weakly sclerotized, helmet-shaped, densely hairy; socius small, submembranous, hairy; gnathos ill-defined; neck of valva distinct, terminating in spine-like process (without capitulum); sacculus with weak angle and pencil of long setae; cucullus moderate; dorsobasal process broad, tipped, hairy; aedeagus with ventroterminal thorn.

Female genitalia (Fig. 58). Sterigma plate-shaped, with broad lateral lobes and a subterminal rib; sclerite of antrum large, embracing ostium area, followed by a weaker sclerite and membranous, swollen part of ductus bursae from distal part of which extends ductus seminalis; signum cup-like with broad terminal part.

Remarks. *A. stellans* was described from Uganda. The male genitalia were illustrated by CLARKE (1958), who proposed the synonymies. The female genitalia of the Madagascan specimen illustrated by DIAKONOFF (1983) differ strongly from the Nigerian example.

***Astronauta sinastra* sp. n.**

(Figs 59, 111)

Diagnosis. *A. sinastra* is similar to and closely related to *A. stellans*, but *sinastra* lacks the refractive spots of the forewing and has slenderer lateral parts of the sterigma, weaker sclerites of the antrum, and a larger signum.

Etymology. The name refers to the absence of refractive spots of the forewing; Latin: sine – without, astra – a star.

Material examined. Holotype female: "Nigeria, Cross Riv.[er] St.[ate], 19.05.1985, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK"; GS 1431 MZUJ.

Description. Wing span 11 mm. Head and thorax brownish grey, the latter with darker marks. Forewing broad; costa arched outward; apex broad, rounded; termen not oblique, straight. Ground colour brownish grey, whiter along margins of markings; costal strigulae small, whitish grey, divisions and markings black-brown. Dorsobasal blotch indistinct; median fascia with two posterior concavities, fusing with tornal blotch; subterminal fascia and apical markings typical of the tribe. Cilia worn, mostly concolorous with markings. Hindwing brown; cilia paler.

Male not known.

Female genitalia (Fig. 59). Lateral part of poststernal sterigma elongate-oval; ostium bursae and medioposterior edge sclerotized, with pair of broad lobes beyond edge, remaining parts membranous; antrum sclerite in proximal part of the colliculum followed by a slenderer broadening of postmedian part of ductus bursae; signum a broad pocket.

***Basigonia anisocia* DIAKONOFF, 1983**

(Fig. 16)

Material examined. One male from Bendel State (Okomu Forest Reserve, 7.XII.1985).

Remarks. This species was described from Madagascar. AARVIK (2004) records it from Tanzania and the border area of Nigeria/Cameroon. The male genitalia of the Nigeria specimen differ slightly from the illustrations by AARVIK (2004) and DIAKONOFF (1983) chiefly in the shape of the sacculus (Fig. 16).

***Obudupotamia* gen. n.**

Type-species: *Obudupotamia stereostellans* sp. n.

D i a g n o s i s. In facies, the type-species of *Obudupotamia* resembles *Asterogenes* (*A. stellans*) (MEYRICK, 1922); in the male genitalia *stereostellans* differs from the latter in having a subcostal row of spines and a symmetric group of posterior saccular spines, and lacking the dorsobasal process of valva.

E t y m o l o g y. The generic name is a combination of the name of the type locality and the genus *Neopotamia*.

Description. In forewing all veins separate; CuA1 opposite base of R2; R5 just beneath apex; M preserved; chorda absent. In hindwing Rs-M1 separate; CuA1 approaching M3 at the median cell.

Male genitalia. Uncus weakly sclerotized, elongate, densely hairy; socius absent; gnathos weakly developed; valva broad with neck atrophied, subcosta with row of short spines; sacculus armoured by a dense row of posterior spines; single spine at base of cucullus; olethreutoid very short; aedeagus simple, well sclerotized dorsally.

Female not known.

D i s t r i b u t i o n. Monotypic genus known from the Obudu Plateau in Nigeria.

***Obudopotamia stereostellans* sp. n.**

(Figs 17, 112)

D i a g n o s i s. *O. stereostellans* is the only representative of the genus and is compared to *stellans* in the description above.

E t y m o l o g y. The specific name refers to the colouration of the forewings; Greek: stereos – strong, and the name of the similar species, *stellans*.

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. Holotype male: “Nigeria, Obudu Plateau, Obudu Cat. Ran.[ge], 15.03.1986, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK”; GS 1127 MZUJ.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 19 mm. Head, thorax and legs brown; end of labial palpus, frons and spots on legs white. Forewing weakly broadening posteriorly; costa convex; termen slightly convex and oblique. Ground colour brownish cream in form of diffuse spots in the brownish area; numerous silver spots (some as groups of erect scales). Cilia brown. Hindwing brown with paler cilia.

Male genitalia (Fig. 17) as described for the genus.

***Streblopotamia brevisecta* (MEYRICK, 1930), comb. n.**

(Fig. 18)

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. Seven specimens from Bendel State (Okomu Forest Reserve, 22.II.1985, 17.X.1985) and Cross River State (Oban Hills, 19.V.1985).

D e s c r i p t i o n. Male genitalia (Fig. 18). Uncus well developed, broad, triangular apically; socius large; gnathos weakly sclerotized; basal part of valva broad; sacculus angulate with group of short spines above the angle; ventral incision deep, rounded; cucullus broad, subtriangular, rounded ventrally; aedeagus as long as sacculus, slender, simple.

R e m a r k s. *S. brevisecta* was described in *Argyroploce* HÜBNER, [1825] from Benin; CLARKE (1958) placed it in *Olethreutes* HÜBNER, [1822].

***Niphadophylax sophrona* sp. n.**

(Figs 19, 113)

D i a g n o s i s. In facies, *N. sophrona* resembles *brevisecta* especially in the black and white colouration of the forewings. The male genitalia resemble those of *Niphadophylax* DIAKONOFF, 1992 and *Rhodotoxotis* DIAKONOFF, 1992 especially in the shape of the valva. However, these genera were described in Eucosmini. The present taxon is certainly an olethreutine species and should be included in Neopotamiae. From all known species, *N. sophrona* differs in the colouration; it differs from *N. hemicycla* DIAKONOFF, 1992 by its long aedeagus.

E t y m o l o g y. The name refers to the facies; Greek: sophron – modest.

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. Holotype male: “Nigeria, Bendel State, Okomu F.[orest] Res[erve], 20.II.1985, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK”; GS 1181. Paratypes 4 males, same locality, but 16.II.1986.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 15 mm. Head cream, vertex tinged brownish; thorax almost black. Forewing expanding terminad; costa curved outward throughout; termen weakly oblique, somewhat convex.

Ground colour white with yellowish suffusions and pearly, glossy marks; costal strigulae white, divisions black; a row of blackish dots along median cell. Base of wing black; subterminal fascia and terminal spots blackish, interfasciae of this area greyish; costal remnant of median fascia pale brownish yellow. Cilia worn (in paratypes grey-black). Hindwing grey with extending, rounded anal lobe; cilia white.

Male genitalia (Fig. 19). Uncus large, tapering terminad, concave apically, with some apical spines ventrally; socius small; gnathos weakly sclerotized; sacculus weakly angulate; neck of valva broad with ventral group of setae and oblique row of apically pectinate spines extending from ventral lobe of cucullus; group of spines on lobe of posterior edge of basal cavity; cucullus elongate, first of its marginal spines strong; aedeagus fairly long, rather uniformly broad.

Female not known.

Niphadophylax albonigra sp. n.

(Figs 20, 114)

D i a g n o s i s. In facies *N. albonigra* is very similar to *N. sophrona*; *albonigra* can be distinguished by its slenderer uncus and broader socii.

E t y m o l o g y. The specific name is based on the colouration of the forewing; Latin: alba – white, nigra – black.

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. Holotype male: “Nigeria, Cross River St.[ate], Okomu F.[orest] Res.[erve], 16.02.1986, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK”; GS 1480 MZUJ. Paratype an identically labelled male.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 16.5 mm. Head white cream, vertex mixed with grey; thorax black. Forewing fairly broad; costa convex; apex rounded; termen weakly curved outward. Basal part of wing black; remaining area white with diffuse cream suffusions and numerous black dots; large blackish blotch dotted with brown near mid-termen and a paler blotch at tornus; apex concolorous with latter. Costal strigulae very fine, whitish, divisions blackish. Hindwing cream grey, anal fold white with longer scales; cilia whitish.

Male genitalia (Fig. 20). Uncus slender; socius elongate-oval with hairs and some posterior setae; gnathos distinct; tuba analis membranous; valva rather broad; costa with basal lobe; sacculus not angulate, straight; cucullus elongate with dorsoterminal lobe, spined ventrally; a row of spines from ventral lobe of cucullus and small group of hairs at end of sacculus; aedeagus slender.

Female not known.

Niphadophylax iorrhoa (MEYRICK, 1914), comb. n.

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. Six specimens from Bendel State (Okomu Forest Reserve, 12. and 20.I.1985, 15.I.1985, 19.II.1985, 12. and 20.IV.1982, 20.IV.1985, 17.XII.1984), Cross River State (Obudu Hills, 15.I.1986), and Anambra State (Nsukka Forest Reserve, 17.IV.1982).

R e m a r k s. *N. iorrhoa* was described from Mt. Mlanje, Malawi in *Argyroploce*. We transfer it to *Niphadophylax* DIAKONOFF based chiefly on the male genitalia.

Niphadophylax spectata sp. n.

(Figs 21, 115)

D i a g n o s i s. The male genitalia of *spectata* somewhat resemble those of *N. hemicycla* and *sophrona*, but *spectata* has a longer, slenderer uncus. In facies *spectata* is distinguished by the yellow basal half of the forewing.

E t y m o l o g y. The name refers to the colouration of the forewing; Latin: *spectata* – perfect.

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. Holotype male: “Nigeria, Anambra State, Nsukka F.[orest] Res[erve], 02.04.1986, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK”; GS 1225 MZUJ.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 14 mm. Head and thorax orange yellow, the latter with orange longitudinal markings. Forewing expanding to middle; costa bent medially; apex rounded; termen weakly oblique, straight to middle. Basal half of wing yellow with orange markings and costal divisions; posterior part greyish with brown and grey markings. Cilia brown-grey. Hindwing transparent whitish grey, veins and peripheries grey-brown; cilia whitish brown with dark brown part near anal area.

Male genitalia (Fig. 21). Uncus long, slender, slightly expanding terminally; socius broad; neck of valva broad; sacculus convex with weak angle; cucullus elongate; spines and hairs from middle of ventral incision of valva to costa and posterior edge of basal cavity; aedeagus broad, tapering terminad.

Female not known.

Phalarocarpa harmographa MEYRICK, 1937

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. Three specimens from Cross River State (Oban Hills, 15.I.1986 and Oban Hills, Awasamba, 30.X.1985).

R e m a r k s. *P. harmographa* was described from Kampala, Uganda; RAZOWSKI (2012) reported it from Congo.

Phalarocarpa kryphaios sp. n.

(Figs 22, 116)

D i a g n o s i s. The male genitalia of *P. kryphaios* are very similar to those of *P. harmographa* MEYRICK, 1937 from Uganda and *P. crocus* RAZOWSKI, 2012 from Congo; however, in *kryphaios* the uncus is longer and has a shorter terminal processes than in *crocus* and *harmographa*. *P. kryphaios* can be distinguished superficially by the oblique forewing termen and the forewing pattern with a pair of crossed brown lines.

E t y m o l o g y. The name refers to indistinct genital differences to its congeners; Greek: *kryphaios* – concealed.

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. Holotype male: “Nigeria, Cross Riv.[er] St.[ate], Oban Hills, 15.01.1986, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK”; GS 1288 MZUJ.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 16 mm. Head and thorax yellow, labial palpus brown, tegula mixed orange. Forewing slightly expanding terminally; costa slightly convex; termen oblique, straight. Ground colour yellow, reticulated with orange. Markings brown in form of postbasal spot at costa and two lines extending from 1/3 of dorsum and end of ter-

men crossing at costa; subapical spot small. Cilia brown, in part paler terminally. Hindwing cream, darker terminally; cilia whiter.

Male genitalia (Fig. 22). Uncus long, bifid; socii broad; sacculus very broad with ventral process and small angle; cucullus elongate; costa of valva convex at 2/3; aedeagus short with long, slender ventral termination; cornuti numerous.

Female not known.

***“Argyroploce” pontifraga* MEYRICK, 1928**

(Figs 23, 60)

Material examined. 15 specimens from Cross River State (Oban Hills, 19.V.1985), Anambra State (Nsukka Forest Reserve, 12. and 14.IX.1982, 17.III.1984), Bendel State (Okomu Forest Reserve, 14.X.1983, 20.XI.1985), Obudu Plateau (Obudu Cat. Range, 15.III.1986).

Description. Male genitalia (Fig. 23). Uncus well sclerotized, rather slender, setose laterally; socius broad, rigid, setose; gnathos sclerotized; sacculus convex; neck of valva broad; ventral incision followed by broad, spiny lobe with strong posterior spine; cucullus slender; aedeagus short, broad, convex before middle dorsally.

Female genitalia (Fig. 60). Ovipositor short; sterigma formed by submedian sclerites situated in broad membrane; antrum sclerite small; ductus bursae slender with dense punctured sculpture; corpus bursae long with large posterior sack.

Remarks. *A. pontifraga* was described from Malawi. Its generic position requires reconsideration, thus we use the original combination; CLARKE (1958) transferred it to *Olethreutes*, the type-species of which distinctly differs from *pontifraga*.

***“Argyroploce” calchantis* MEYRICK, 1914**

(Fig. 24)

Material examined. Two males from Anambra State (Nsukka Forest Reserve, 12.V.1985 and 19.VIII.1982).

Description. Male genitalia (Fig. 24). Socii broad, lateroterminal with marginal spines and submarginal hairs; tuba analis well sclerotized; valva elongate, rather broad; left valva with group of spines at end of fold; pencil of long setae at angle of sacculus and smaller group of spines before ventral lobe of cucullus; right valva with broad spined and hairy area at end of fold and without saccular group of spines; aedeagus broad with large dorsomedian thorn-like process.

Remarks. Our specimens were identified by a comparison with the facies of the type which is a female. *A. calchantis* was described from Nyassa and compared with the Palearctic *Hedya pruniana* (HÜBNER, [1825]). It certainly belongs to a different, probably new genus.

***“Argyroploce” molybdachtha* MEYRICK, 1930**

(Fig. 25)

Material examined. One male from Bendel State (Okomu Forest Reserve, 20.IV.1985).

Description. Male genitalia (Fig. 25). Uncus small, rounded, lobe-like; socius similar in shape to the latter, densely long hairy; tuba analis membranous; basal part of valva broad; basal cavity large armed with bristled lobe and slender process from posterior edge of the latter; neck of valva long, slender; cucullus upcurved; aedeagus short, broad.

Remarks. Our specimen was identified by a comparison with the facies of the type which is a female. *A. molybdachtha* was described from Ivory Coast from a single female.

***“Argyroploce” platymolybdis* MEYRICK, 1930**

Material examined. Four females from Bendel State (Okomu Forest Reserve, 17.II.1986 and 18.VI.1985).

Remarks. *A. platymolybdis* was described from Cameroon based on a single female illustrated by CLARKE (1958). The systematic position of *platymolybdis* is unclear.

Bactrini

***Bactra rhabdonoma* DIAKONOFF, 1963**

Material examined. One male from Anambra State (Nsukka Forest Reserve, 17.III.1984).

Remarks. *B. rhabdonoma* was described from South Africa; the Nigerian specimen has a somewhat slenderer sacculus than the type (cf. RAZOWSKI & KRÜGER, 2007).

***Bactra venosana punctistrigana* MABILLE, 1900**

Material examined. Three females from Anambra State (Nsukka Forest Reserve, 12.V., 10.X., and 30.X.1982).

Remarks. This subspecies was described from Madagascar. The differences in the female genitalia between *punctistrigana* and *B. venosana* (ZELLER, 1847) are rather slight, thus a male is needed to confirm this identification.

***Syntozyga tryphera* sp. n.**

(Figs 26, 61, 117)

Diagnosis. *S. tryphera* is closely related to *S. ephippias* (MEYRICK, 1907) from Sri Lanka, but *tryphera* has slenderer socii, a distinct lobe-shaped uncus, a slender thorn from the spiny part of the cucullus and a short, straight aedeagus. The female genitalia resemble those of *S. pedias* (MEYRICK, 1920) from Bengal, but the lateral lobes of the sterigma of *tryphera* are shorter.

Etymology. The name is based on the facies of the moth: Greek: trypheros – delicate.

Material examined. Holotype male: “Nigeria, Anambra State, Nsukka F.[orest] Res.[erve], 26.01.1986, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK”; GS 1427 MZUJ. Paratypes 8 males and 2 females similarly labelled as the holotype dated 7.VI., 12.X., 12.X., 12.XI.1982; two with genitalia on slides 1486 MZUJ, male and 1426 MZUJ, female. One female from Bendel State (Okomu Forest Reserve 20.XI.1985, 65 II 1169 MZUJ).

Description. Wing span 12 mm (in paratypes 11-14 mm). Head and thorax cream, tinged brownish; thorax with browner marks. Forewing cream, ringed brownish; strigula-

tion yellowish brown; costal strigulae cream, divisions brown. Markings brown; median fascia with yellower median and subdorsal parts. Cilia concolorous with ground colour. Hindwing pale brownish grey; cilia whitish.

Variation. Paler and darker specimens with more or less complete forewing markings.

Male genitalia (Fig. 26). Uncus weakly sclerotized, helmet-shaped; socius long, slender, sparsely hairy; sacculus rounded posteriorly with pencil of long hair from end of oblique concavity; proximal part of cucullus with hairs, spines, and slender thorn; aedeagus short, simple.

Female genitalia (Fig. 61). Sterigma with two transverse parts, proximal one broader; ductus bursae moderately long; signa absent.

Remarks. *Syntozyga* LOWER, 1901 was mentioned from this region by DIAKONOFF (1973) who cited MEYRICK's (1909) record of *Polychrosis ehippias* from South Africa with some doubts, placing it in *Bubonoxena* DIAKONOFF, 1968. AARVIK (2008) described *S. triangulana* from Tanzania, and RAZOWSKI & TREMATERRA (2010) described *Bubonoxena alatheta* from Ethiopia which, however, should be placed in a distinct genus.

Syntozyga ehippias (MEYRICK, 1907)

Material examined. One male from Bendel State (Okomu Forest Reserve, 19.VI.1985).

Remarks. The male genitalia of our specimen fit the illustration by DIAKONOFF (1973); *ehippias* was described from Sri Lanka but mentioned by MEYRICK (1909) from South Africa.

Endothenia stibara sp. n.

(Fig. 27, 118)

Diagnosis. *E. stibara* is somewhat similar to the Palearctic *E. lapideana* (Herrich-Schäffer, 1851) and its allies, especially in the shapes of the uncus, but *stibara* has a very slender base of the uncus and a long postbasal process of the valva.

Etymology. The name refers to the process of the sacculus; Greek: *stibaros* – strong.

Material examined. Holotype male: "Nigeria, Bendel State, Okomu F.[orest] Res.[erve], 17.02.1986, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK"; GS 1409 MZUJ.

Description. Wing span 10 mm. Head brownish cream, labial palpus and scape of antenna dark brown; thorax dark brown, posterior parts of tegulae cream. Forewing slender, hardly expanding terminally; costa weakly convex; termen almost straight, weakly oblique. Ground colour in posterior half of wing whitish strongly suffused brown, with brownish diffused marks; proximal part of wing strongly suffused and marbled blackish brown; dorsal patch weak, submedian. Costal strigulae whitish; divisions brown. Markings brown, indistinct in form of median fascia and terminal suffusion. Cilia greyish brown. Hindwing brownish, whitish towards base, with brown on veins; cilia almost concolorous with middle of wing.

Male genitalia (Fig. 27). Uncus slender basally with large, rounded, posterior, heart-shaped part with apical spines medioapically; socius small, triangular; valva slender

submedially, neck indistinct; cucullus elongate; sacculus terminating in strong process spined ventroposteriorly; aedeagus broad with dorsoapical thorn.

Female not known.

***Endothenia intrusa* sp. n.**

(Figs 62, 119)

D i a g n o s i s. In facies, *intrusa* resembles *E. ethiopica* RAZOWSKI & TREMATERRA, 2010, but *intrusa* has a forewing that is slenderer and weakly expanding posteriorly and a more oblique termen.

E t y m o l o g y. The specific name refers to the systematic position of the moth; Latin: *intrusa* – pressed in.

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. Holotype female: “Nigeria, Anambra State, Nsukka F.[or-est] Res.[erve], 30.09.1983, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK”; GS 1424 MZUJ. Paratype, a similarly labelled female dated 30.X.1982, with abdomen missing.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 12 mm. Head cream brown; thorax browner with brown proximal third. Forewing weakly expanding posteriorly; costa hardly convex; apex broadly rounded; termen not oblique, straight. Ground colour pale greyish brown, finely strigulated; suffusions and markings brown; costal strigulae whitish, divisions brownish. Basal blotch reduced to dorsobasal part; median fascia divided into three indistinct parts; subterminal fascia weak. Cilia worn, grey-brown. Hindwing brown; cilia paler, creamer.

Male not known.

Female genitalia (Fig. 62). Ovipositor and posterior apophyses elongate; apophyses anteriores about twice shorter than latter; cup-shaped part of sterigma well sclerotized, concave proximally and distally; remaining parts of sterigma membranous; antrum sclerite slender, distanced from sterigma; ductus bursae slender; ductus seminalis from beyond middle of latter; signum a rounded concavity with lateral fold.

***Endothenia cybicipa* (MEYRICK, 1933), comb. n.**

(Figs 28, 63)

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. 33 specimens from Anambra State (Nsukka Forest Reserve, 12.V.1985, 7.VI.1986, 19.VIII.1982, 14.IX.1982, 30.IX.1983, 30.IX.1985, 12.X.1982, 12.XI.1982); Bendel State (Okomu Forest Reserve, 20.I.1985, 17.II.1986, 21.VI.1985, 20.XI.1985), and Cross River State (Oban Hills, 15.I.1983).

D e s c r i p t i o n. Male genitalia (Fig. 28). Uncus short, spined terminally, hairy beyond base; socius large, well sclerotized, with subterminal scale pencil; neck of valva short, lobe beyond basal cavity broad, hairy; cucullus elongate, fairly broad; aedeagus broad.

Female genitalia (Fig. 63). Ovipositor and apophyses short; sterigma broad, concave posteriorly, doubly folded submedially; sclerite of antrum large, cup-shaped; signum fairly large, pocket-shaped.

R e m a r k s. *E. cybicipa* was described from Sierra Leone. The male genitalia were illustrated by CLARKE (1958); the female genitalia previously were unknown. We transfer *Argyroploce cybicipa* to *Endothenia* STEPHENS, 1852 on the basis of the male genitalia

and the facies. The female genitalia differ from other representatives of the genus chiefly by the shape of the sterigma. This species is closely related to *E. albapex* RAZOWSKI & TREMATERRA, 2010 from Ethiopia.

***Endothenia gutturalis* (MEYRICK, 1934b)**

Material examined. Three males from Bendel State (Okomu Forest Reserve, 19.II. and 19.VI.1985) and Cross River State (Oban Hills, 15.I.1986).

Remarks. *E. gutturalis* was described from São Tomé; RAZOWSKI & TREMATERRA (2010) recorded it from Ethiopia.

Enarmoniini

***Ancylis falcata* (WALSINGHAM, 1891)**

(Fig. 64)

Material examined. One female from Cross River State (Oban Hills, Awsamba, 30.X.1985).

Female genitalia (Fig. 64). Apophyses anteriores longer than apophyses posteriores; sterigma semi-membranous except for vicinity of ostium bursae; antrum rather well sclerotized, tapering proximally; ductus bursae very slender; ductus seminalis extending from distal end of corpus bursae; signa two large flat blades.

Remarks. *A. falcata* was described from Gambia. In facies, the examined specimen matches the type specimen of *falcata*, the genitalia of which are unknown. For further comparison we illustrate the female genitalia of the Nigerian example.

Some of the morphological characters suggest that *falcata* belongs to *Ancylophytes* DIAKONOFF, 1988. Hence, an examination of male genitalia is needed to convincingly determine the correct generic position of this species.

***Ancylis nilios* sp. n.**

(Figs 65, 120)

Diagnosis. *A. nilios* is related to *A. falcata*, but *nilios* has a yellowish white ground colour of the forewing and a long, broad antrum in the female genitalia.

Etymology. The specific name refers to the colouration of the forewing; Greek/Latin: *nilios* – yellowish semiprecious stone.

Description. Wing span 12 mm. Head cream, thorax slightly mixed brown; labial palpus brownish basally and subterminally. Forewing typical of the genus, similar to *falcata*. Ground colour yellowish white with darker suffusions; costal strigulae hardly visible, divisions small, brown, termen and median area slightly suffused grey. Markings brown, consisting of costal part of median fascia, costoapical area, and subdorsal fascia bent from middle toward apex. Cilia brownish cream, cream towards tornus, rust at apex. Hindwing brownish grey, cream along apex; cilia cream grey.

Male not known.

Female genitalia (Fig. 65). Ovipositor and apophyses fairly long; sterigma membranous; antrum weakly sclerotized, broad, with slender sclerite protecting ostium bursae;

ductus bursae slender; ductus seminalis from posterior part of corpus bursae; signa unequally sized.

Material examined. Holotype female: "Nigeria, Bendel State, Okomu F.[orest] Res.[erve], 12.11.1985, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK"; GS 1403 MZUJ.

***Ancylophytes praestabilis* sp. n.**

(Figs 29, 121)

D i a g n o s i s. *A. praestabilis* is related to *A. stenampyx* (DIAKONOFF, 1982) from Sri Lanka, but the former has a very large ventral lobe of the cucullus.

E t y m o l o g y. The name refers to the shape of the male genitalia and the facies; Latin: praestabilis – exquisite.

Material examined. Holotype male: "Nigeria, Anambra State, Nsukka F.[orest] Res[erve], 12.XI.1982, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK"; GS 1413.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 12 mm. Head brownish cream; labial palpus whitish dorsally, brownish grey laterally; thorax concolorous with head, brownish medially. Forewing slender; costa weakly convex; apex long; termen sinuate. Ground colour brownish cream, suffused brown along middle to termen; costal strigulae fine, whitish, divisions brown. Markings brown in form of weak subdorsal fascia fused with oblique brown fascia terminating in subapical area, and costal blotch representing median fascia; concolorous spot at mid-termen and a rust apical mark. Cilia concolorous with ground colour, rust to mid-apex. Hindwing brownish cream; cilia paler.

Male genitalia (Fig. 29). Terminal part of tegumen broadly rounded; socius slender, moderately large; tuba analis long, well sclerotized proximally, fused with gnathos; valva broad basally; sacculus slender, marked by brush of long hairs, terminating in small process; neck of valva large; ventral incision sinuate; cucullus with very large ventral lobe; aedeagus slender, long.

Female not known.

***Anambrophytes* gen. n.**

Type-species: *Anambrophytes anambra* sp. n.

D i a g n o s i s. In facies, *Anambrophytes* resembles *Amabrana*. The male genitalia of a new genus are somewhat similar to those of *Ancylophytes* DIAKONOFF, 1988, but those of *Anambrophytes* have a deeply incised apex of the tegumen and an oval, longitudinal cucullus.

E t y m o l o g y. The generic name is a combination of the name of state of Anambra and part of the generic name *Ancylophytes*.

D e s c r i p t i o n. In forewing R4-R5 forked, R5 to termen; M1-M2 approaching at termen; M3-CuA1 approaching one another at median cell; chorda absent; large tuft of stiff setae at base of wing reaching 1/3 of costa. In hindwing Rs approaching M1 in basal third; M2 distinctly separate from M3-CuA1 which are stalked in basal third.

Male genitalia. Tegumen expanding posteriorly with large, triangular apical lobes; pedunculi with broad inner lobes; socii absent; tuba analis broad, simple; basal part of valva

broad; neck weak; sacculus as in *Ancylophyes* with small terminal prominence and long dorsal hairs; cucullus elongate-oval; aedeagus simple, slender.

Female not known.

***Anambrophyes anambrana* sp. n.**

(Figs 30, 122)

D i a g n o s i s. *A. anambrana* is similar in facies to *Thylacogaster bendelana* sp.n. Although the male genitalia of *anambrana* resemble those of *Ancylophyes praestabilis*, those of *anambrana* have a distinctly incised top of the tegumen and a cucullus that is similar to that of *Anthozela prodiga*.

E t y m o l o g y. The specific name refers to the state of Anambra.

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. Holotype male: "Nigeria, Anambra State (Nsukka F.[orest] Res.[erve], 17.04.1982, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK"; GS 1268.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 11-12 mm. Head and thorax yellowish cream. Forewing slender, rather uniformly in width throughout; costa slightly convex; apex as in *Ancylis*; termen concave beneath the apex. Ground colour cream, in mostly suffused orange and brownish; costa and dorsum suffused brown; costal strigulae indistinct, divisions weak, brown; ocellus reduced to a small posterior line; apex brown. Markings atrophied; brown radial line in distal part of median cell. Cilia pale orange cream. Hindwing brownish; cilia paler.

Male genitalia (Fig. 30). As described for genus.

***Anthozela prodiga* sp. n.**

(Figs 31, 123)

D i a g n o s i s. *A. prodiga* is related to *A. anonidii* Ghesquière, 1940 from the Belgian Congo, but *prodiga* has an indistinct neck of the valva and a simple ventral part of the cucullus, whereas in *anonidii* there is a distinct ventral lobe followed by a small process.

E t y m o l o g y. The specific name refers to the colouration of the forewing; Latin: *prodiga* – rich.

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. Holotype male: "Nigeria, Bendel State, Okomu F.[orest] Res.[erve], 20.01.1985, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK"; GS 1234 MZUJ. Paratypes two males, one from same locality as the holotype but dated 17.X.1985, the other from Cross River State (Oban Hills, 15.I.1986).

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 13 mm. Head dirty cream; labial palpus greyer posteriorly; thorax brownish green. Forewing fairly broad; costa convex; termen slightly oblique and convex. Basal half of wing greenish, posterior half pink spotted greenish; costal divisions concolorous, confluent; costal strigulae olive green to middle, white in posterior part. Cilia pink, divisions brownish green. Hindwing brownish; cilia cream.

Male genitalia (Fig. 31). Top of tegumen convex, subterminal part with lateral lobes; socius elongate, long hairy posteriorly; basal half of valva rather uniformly broad throughout; neck indistinct; sacculus almost straight ventrally, with group of spines at angle; cucullus oval terminally, densely spined ventrocaudally; aedeagus short, broad.

Female not known.

Anthozela postuma sp. n.

(Figs 32, 124)

D i a g n o s i s. In facies, *postuma* is similar to *anonidii* and *prodiga*, but *postuma* has a paler colouration, a large spot near the middle of the pinkish area of the forewing, and a large ventral lobe of the cucullus.

E t y m o l o g y. The name refers to the systematic position in the system of the genus; Latin: *postuma* – the last.

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. Holotype male: “Nigeria, Bendel State, Okomu F.[orest] Res[erve], 27.05.1984, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK”; GS 1232 MZUJ. Paratype male, same data, except 20.IV.1985.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 17 mm (in paratype 12 mm). Head and antenna dirty cream, labial palpus whiter. Thorax cream green. Forewing as in *prodiga* but termen not oblique. Basal half of wing cream green, sparsely dotted blackish, concave posteriorly; posterior area pale pink, whiter proximally with olive grey spots; costal strigulae indistinct except for two posterior whitish ones. Cilia pinkish with grey interruptions. Hindwing brownish grey; cilia whiter.

Male genitalia (Fig. 32). Tegumen extending posteriorly; socius rather broad, densely bristled terminally; valva rather slender with weak neck; sacculus gradually convex; cucullus with large lobes, the dorsal hairy, the ventral long spined to base of former; aedeagus fairly broad; three slender cornuti in vesica.

Anthozela anambrae sp. n.

(Figs 66, 125)

D i a g n o s i s. In facies, *A. anambrae* is very similar to *A. chrysoxantha* MEYRICK, 1913 from South Africa, but *anambrae* has a more yellow basal half of the forewing and well developed orange marbling of the posterior half. In the female genitalia of *anambrae* the sterigma lacks the medioventral process and has a slender, funnel-like signa. In *chrysoxantha* the both signa are large, curved blades.

E t y m o l o g y. The name refers to the state of Anambra.

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. Holotype female: “Nigeria, Anambra State, Nsukka F.[orest] Res[erve], 17.04.1982, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK”; GS 1231. Paratypes two identically labelled females.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 12 mm. Head and thorax yellow orange. Forewing as in *chrysoxantha*; basal half yellow orange with weakly oblique, straight posterior edge; distal half of wing dark brownish grey, densely spotted orange; costal strigulae fine whitish, inconspicuous in basal half of wing but with brown divisions. Cilia orange with brown parts. Hindwing brown; cilia brownish cream.

Male not known.

Female genitalia (Fig. 66). Cup-shaped part of sterigma rounded proximally, with three transverse ribs; postostial part semi-membranous; antrum with lateral folds comprised of

strong membrane; ductus bursae moderately long, slender, except for basal part; signa two slender funnel-shaped sclerites with large basal plates.

Eucosmini

***Crociosema* sp.**

Material examined. Nine specimens from Bendel State (Okomu Forest Reserve, 20.II., 18.III., 20.XI., 21.VI. and 20.XI.1985) and Anambra State (Nsukka Forest Reserve, 20.II. and 12.V.1985, 19.VIII.1982, 17.IX.1985).

Remarks. DIAKONOFF (1992) described *C. bostrychodes* which was synonymised with *C. plebejana* ZELLER, 1847 (BROWN 2005). This species-group, however, requires a thorough revision.

***Cosmetra mucronata* sp. n.**

(Figs 33, 126)

Diagnosis. In facies, *C. mucronata* is similar to *C. spiculifera* (MEYRICK, 1931) from South Africa, especially in the black-brown markings along the veins of the hindwings. The top of the tegumen of *spiculifera* is simple whereas that of *mucronata* is armoured with two sublateral spines.

Etymology. The name refers to the presence of the spines of tegumen; Latin: mucro – a tip.

Material examined. Holotype male: “Nigeria, Anambra State, Nsukka F.[orest] Res.[erve], 10.10.1982, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK”; GS 1291 MZUJ.

Description. Head and thorax cream, tinged brownish grey. Forewing slightly expanding terminad; costa weakly convex; termen sinuate. Ground colour cream grey sprinkled and suffused brownish and grey-brown; costal strigulae whiter than ground colour, divisions brownish grey. Markings reduced, with brownish grey dorsal marks and apical spot. Cilia whitish, suffused brownish on peripheries, veins blackish brown; cilia grey cream.

Male genitalia (Fig. 33). Terminal part of tegumen broad with two sublateral spines; socii long, sclerotized, curved, pointed apically, hairy posteriorly; valva rather slender with long neck; sacculus weakly angulate, hairy postmedially; ventral incision of valva shallow with postmedian, subtriangular lobe; cucullus moderate; aedeagus broad; cornuti numerous long spines.

Female not known.

***Thylacogaster monospora* (MEYRICK, 1939)**

Material examined. Three males from Anambra State (Nsukka Forest Reserve, 17.III.1984 and 20.V.1982).

Remarks. *T. monospora* was described from Belgian Congo. Originally, *Thylacogaster* DIAKONOFF, 1988 was included in Eucosmini, but based on facies, the shape of the tegumen, and the female genitalia, it is similar to Grapholitini. Its systematic position remains uncertain.

***Thylacogaster acanthoda* sp. n.**

(Figs 34, 67, 127)

D i a g n o s i s. *T. acanthoda* is close to *T. garcinivora* RAZOWSKI & BROWN, 2009 from Kenya, but the former has quite different facies, resembling some Enarmoniini. The male genitalia of *acanthoda* are distinguished by a series of ventral spines of the valva and upcurved aedeagus; the female genitalia have a very long ovipositor and a lobate subgenital sterite.

E t y m o l o g y. The name refers to the armature of the valva; Greek: acanthodes – thorny.

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. Holotype male: “Nigeria, Anambra State, Nsukka F.[orest] Res[erve], 17.09.1983, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK”; GS 1300 MZUJ. Paratypes 12 similarly labelled males and females dated 15.I.1986, 19.II.1985, 12.V.1985, 17.IX.1983.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 13.5 mm (paratypes 13-14 mm). Head brownish cream, labial palpus and femora cream, foretibia cream red; antenna pale brownish; thorax brownish cream, tegula olive brown. Forewing slender; costa almost straight, apex rounded; termen slightly oblique, concave in median part. Ground colour in costal area white, in dorsaobasal and terminal parts of wing yellow; suffusions and strigulation olive brown; costal strigulae white, divisions olive brown; ocellar area brownish cream, strigulae black; tornal area brownish. Markings dark olive brown preserved in posterior half of dorsal area and at mid-costa. Cilia olive brown, cream rust in median part. Hindwing brown, base and cilia paler.

Male genitalia (Fig. 34). Tegumen rounded apically with slender pedunculi; socii absent; valva tapering basally, with almost perpendicular caudal edge; sacculus weakly bent at 1/3 then straight, with ventral edge hairy and spined; pollex much smaller than subterminal spine; cucullus without lobes, hairy and spined; aedeagus slender, curved; single cornutus in vesica.

Female genitalia (Fig. 67). Ovipositor and apophyses posteriores very long; sterigma small, weakly sclerotized; ductus bursae extremely slender beyond ductus seminalis; one signum a small funnel-shaped sclerite, the other rudimentary. Subgenital sternite deeply concave in middle posteriorly, densely spined, except for posterior parts of lobes, membranous proximally.

***Thylacogaster bendelana* sp. n.**

(Figs 35, 68, 128)

D i a g n o s i s. In facies, *T. bendelana* is similar to *T. acanthoda*, but the former has a uniformly olive brown dorsal portion of the forewing and indistinct costal strigulae. The male genitalia of *bendelana* have a large spine of the pollex and a terminal and small cucullus. The female genitalia of *bendelana* have two similarly sized signa, and the subgenital sternite has two submedian spines.

E t y m o l o g y. The specific name refers to the state of Bendel.

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. Holotype male: “Nigeria, Bendel State, Okomu Forest, 20.11.1985, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK”; GS 1265 MZUJ. Paratypes 11 specimens from same lo-

cality dated: 2.I.1985, 17.II.1986, 15.III.1986, 27.V.1984, 7.VI.1982, 27.V.1984, 17.IX.1983, 17.X.1985.

Description. Wing span 11 mm (one female 23 mm). Head and thorax olive brown, labial palpus, tegula, and legs cream. Forewing similar to *acanthodes*. Costal area cream, suffused pale olive brownish; dorsal area dark olive brown separated from latter by a white fascia; costal strigulae reduced; ocellar area leaden grey, a few blackish strips in costal half of postmedian interfascia. Markings olive brown restricted to costal part of median fascia. Cilia cream, grey in apical and tornal parts. Hindwing brown in basal third with blackish specialised scales; cilia cream brown.

Male genitalia (Fig. 35). Tegumen slender with elongate apical part; socii absent; valva broad with subterminal neck; sacculus convex; cucullus small with ventral pollex provided with strong spine; caudal edge of cucullus long hairy; aedeagus long, upcurved, slender in posterior half.

Female genitalia (Fig. 68). Ovipositor and apophyses posteriores very long; sterigma submembranous, slender; cup-shaped part developed; ductus bursae very slender except for basal third; two signa present. A pair of submedian spines of subgenital sternite present.

***Stygitropha phaios* sp. n.**

(Figs 69, 129)

Diagnosis. In facies, *S. phaios* is very similar to *S. funebris* DIAKONOFF, 1983, the type species of *Stygitropha* DIAKONOFF, 1983. *S. phaios* differs from *funebris* chiefly in the presence of its two signa, its lack of a cingulum, and its absence of lateral lobes of the sterigma.

Etymology. The name refers to the colouration of the adult; Greek: *phaios* – dark.

Material examined. Holotype female: “Nigeria, Bendel State, Okomu F.[orest] Res.[erve], 17.02.1986, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK”; GS 1170.

Description. Wing span ca. 15 mm. Head and thorax cream brown. Forewing slender, uniformly broad throughout; apical parts of wing damaged. Ground colour cream brown distinctly mixed and suffused brown; ocellar area concolorous with thorax, inner part of ocellus yellower with three brown strips; costal strigulae whitish; divisions and costal remnants of markings dark brown. Cilia (remnants) brown. Hindwing brown, whiter basally; cilia brown along median area yellower.

Male not known.

Female genitalia (Fig. 69). Ovipositor short; apophyses moderately long, slender; sterigma a large ring with broad proximal part, membranous in vicinity of corpus bursae; antrum sclerite rather slender; ductus seminalis posterior; signa two small funnels.

Remarks. Our specimen was compared with the example in the Natural History Museum London.

***Stygitropha minys* sp. n.**

(Figs 70, 130)

Diagnosis. *S. minys* is closely related to *phaios* and *S. funebris* DIAKONOFF, 1983 as indicated by its female genitalia. *S. minys* can be distinguished by the absence of the

signa; *funebria* has one and *phaeos* has two. In the facies, *minys* is distinguished by its brown-yellow ground colour of the forewing.

E t y m o l o g y. The name refers to the size of the moth; Greek: *minys* – small.

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. Holotype male: “Nigeria, Anambra State, Nsukka F.[orest] Res.[erve], 17.04.1982, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK”; GS 1262 MZUJ. Paratypes three female, same labels but dates: 17. IV., 17. IX. and 21. IX. 1982.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 12 mm. Head cream, thorax browner. Forewing slender, not expanding terminad; termen slightly concave medially. Ground colour brownish yellow with slight orange admixture, sprinkled and suffused brown; dorsum brown; brown dashes in median cell, tornal area, and terminally. Markings represented by dark brown triangular blotch extending from before apex to mid-termen and much paler costal remnant of median fascia. Cilia orange yellow. Hindwing brown; cilia whitish, at least along median area of wing.

Male not known.

Female genitalia (Fig. 70). As in *phaeos* but sterigma larger, broader; antrum comprised of strong membrane; cingulum vestigial; signa absent.

Grapholitini

Eucosmocydia prolixa sp. n.

(Figs 36, 131)

D i a g n o s i s. *E. prolixa* is closely related to *E. oedipus* DIAKONOFF, 1982 from Madagascar, but *prolixa* has a slenderer forewing, a more pale basal area of the hindwing, and a distinctive neck and cucullus of the valva. The latter is similar to that of many grapholitines, e.g., *Cydia stelocosma* (MEYRICK, 1925).

E t y m o l o g y. The name refers to the shape of the tegumen; Latin: *prolixus* – broad.

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. Holotype male: “Nigeria, Obudu Plateau, Obudu Cat. Ran.[ge], 15.03.1986, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK”; GS 1217 MZUJ.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 14 mm. Head and thorax dark greyish brown, labial palpus brownish. Forewing slender, not expanding terminally; apex rounded; termen oblique, rather straight. Ground colour brownish; dorsal patch brownish white, indistinct; some costal strigulae whitish; apex edged yellowish; ocellus with four inner spots and strong lines. Hindwing brownish white to middle, brownish on peripheries, cilia paler; veins strongly scaled brown.

Male genitalia (Fig. 36). Tegumen somewhat expanding terminally; sacculus short, with weak rounded angle; neck of valva distinct; cucullus elongate-oval; aedeagus moderately broad, tapering terminally.

Female not known.

R e m a r k s. The male genitalia of *E. prolixa* are very similar to those of *terreirana*, but *prolixa* has dense scent scales on the hindwing veins and lacks the brush of scent scales at base of the antenna.

***Leguminivora ischnodes* sp. n.**

(Figs 71, 132)

D i a g n o s i s. *L. ischnodes* is similar to *L. glycinivorella* (Matsumura, 1898), the type species of the genus. It is distinguished chiefly by the yellow terminal fourth of the forewing and larger blades of the sigma.

E t y m o l o g y. The specific name refers to the shape of the ductus bursae; Greek: ischnos – thin.

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. Holotype female: “Nigeria, Bendel State, Okomu Forest, 17.10.1985, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK”; GS 1238 MZUJ.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 8 mm. Head and thorax blackish brown. Forewing not expanding terminad; costa arched outwards; apex not expressed; termen straight to beyond middle where convex. Ground colour yellow with some brownish marks preserved in terminal fourth of wing; remaining area brownish with dark brown traces of markings; some bluish refractive dots present; costal strigulae inconspicuous. Cilia brownish yellow. Hindwing brown, much yellower in apical area.

Male not known.

Female genitalia (Fig. 71). Ovipositor short; sterigma rather well sclerotized around ostium, except for membranous distal parts; antrum sclerite short; ductus bursae slender, long; ductus seminalis originating at end of broadened proximal part of ductus bursae; blades of signa large, flattened.

***Coccothera carolae* RAZOWSKI & TREMATERRA, 2010**

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. One female from Anambra State (Nsukka Forest Reserve, 17.IV.1982).

R e m a r k s. *C. carolae* was described from Ethiopia from a female.

***Cydia excisa* (WALSINGHAM, 1891)**

(Figs 37, 72)

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. Five specimens from Anambra State (Nsukka Forest Reserve, 14.IV.1982 and 17.IX.1983); Bendel State (Okomu Forest Reserve, 12.I. and 19.II.1985).

R e m a r k s. *C. excisa* was described from Gambia. The genitalia of our specimens are figured for comparison (Figs 37, 72).

***Cydia hemispherana* (WALSINGHAM, 1897)**

(Fig. 38)

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. One male from Bendel State (Okomu Forest Reserve, 17.XII.1984).

R e m a r k s. This species was described from Sierra Leone. Our identification is based on a comparison of the facies with the type specimen. The male genitalia of our specimen are figured (Fig. 38).

***Cydia minor* sp. n.**

(Figs 73, 133)

D i a g n o s i s. In facies *C. minor* is similar to *C. haemisphaerana*, but in *minor* the ground colour of the forewing has a more brownish shade (in *haemisphaerana* the admixture is grey), and the dorsal blotch is yellowish brown, not dark brown. The postostial sterigma is broad, shorter than the cup-shaped part.

E t y m o l o g y. The name refers to small size of the moth; Latin: minor – smaller.

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. Holotype female: “Nigeria, Anambra State: Nsukka F[orest] Res[erve], 24.06.1982, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK”; GS 1236 MZUJ. Paratype: female same label but date 22.VI.1981.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 10 mm. Head blackish brown, collar and labial palpus white; thorax greyish, whitish proximally. Forewing somewhat expanding terminally; termen rather straight, not oblique. Ground colour grey, in distal third of wing tinged brown with some brown marks, whiter in costal and basal parts; costal strigulae indistinct except for two large white subapical ones; divisions brown. Markings: large ovoid brown blotch edged with white near mid-dorsum; subterminal fascia brown, slender. Cilia white, brown basally. Hindwing brown; cilia brownish white with brown basal line.

Male not known.

Female genitalia (Fig. 73). Cup-shaped part of sterigma elongate, slightly expanding posteriorly; posterior (postostial) part broad, weakly concave terminally; ductus bursae almost as long as corpus bursae with long cestum; sigma large.

***Cydia albitacta* sp. n.**

(Figs 74, 134)

D i a g n o s i s. In facies, this species is similar to *C. hemisphaerana* (WALSIGHAM, 1897) and *C. minor*, but *albitacta* has a white subterminal mark, a more slender cup-shaped part of the sterigma, a shorter ductus bursae, and a very small sigma.

E t y m o l o g y. The specific name refers to the presence of white subterminal mark of the forewing; Latin: albus – white, tacta – touched.

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. Holotype female: “Nigeria, Anambra State: Nsukka F[orest] Res[erve], 26.01.1986”; GS 1208 MZUJ.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 11 mm. Head brown, labial palpus and collar white; thorax grey, whitish proximally. Forewing broad; costa uniformly convex; termen convex towards middle. Ground colour pale brownish along dorsum and terminally, otherwise white-grey; costal strigulae whitish to apex where two large snow-white ones present; divisions brownish; white mark near mid-termen. Markings: large, oval, dark brown blotch edged with white at mid-dorsum; subterminal fascia indistinct, subapical fascia brown. Cilia (damaged) whitish, brown in tornal area and basally. Hindwing brown; cilia white, with brown basal line.

Male not known.

Female genitalia (Fig. 74). Cup-shaped part of sterigma shorter than postostial sterigma which is weakly sclerotized along middle; ductus bursae rather short, with cestum; corpus bursae very large; signa minute.

***Cydia albisignis* sp. n.**

(Figs 75, 135)

D i a g n o s i s. *C. albisignis* is closely related to *C. albitacta* and *C. hemisphaerana*, but it is easily distinguished from the latter two by the presence of a large snow white mark at the median cell of the hindwing. In addition, the cup-shaped part of the sterigma is long, tapering proximally.

E t y m o l o g y. The specific name refers to the white mark of the hindwing; Latin: albus – white, signum – a mark.

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. Holotype female: “Nigeria, Anambra State: Nsukka F[orest] Res[erve], 12.11.1982, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK”; GS 1206 MZUJ. Paratypes: two females from Bendel State (Okomu Forest Reserve, 7.XII.1984) and Cross River State (Oban Hills, 15.I.1986).

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 16 mm. Head dark brown; collar and labial palpus white; thorax grey, tinged white proximally. Forewing somewhat expanding terminally; costa moderately convex; termen not oblique, convex beneath middle. Ground colour whitish grey, leaden grey in terminal third of wing; costal strigulae as in *minor* and *albitacta*. Markings dark brown, dorsal blotch edged with silver white. Cilia white, brownish in toral third and basally. Hindwing dark brown with white wedge-shaped mark at median cell; cilia white, brown basally.

Male not known.

Female genitalia (Fig. 75). Sterigma long with cup-shaped part broadest near middle, tapering proximally; postostial sterigma shorter than latter, slightly expanding terminad; ductus bursae moderately long, with long cestum; signa fairly large.

***Cydia lissa* sp. n.**

(Figs 39, 76, 136)

D i a g n o s i s. In facies, *C. lissa* is somewhat similar to *C. excisa* and its related species, but in *lissa* the posterior half of the forewing is strongly suffused. *C. lissa* is also distinguished by a broader aedeagus, a slenderer cucullus, and a shorter ductus bursae.

E t y m o l o g y. The specific name refers to the colouration of the forewing; Greek: lissos – smooth.

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. Holotype male: “Nigeria, Cross Riv.[er] State, Oban Hills, 15.01.1986, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK”; GS 1165 MZUJ. Paratypes: 16 males and females labelled as above and from Anambra State, Nsukka Forest Reserve dated 12. and 15.II.1984, 11.III.1986.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 17.5 mm. Head, thorax, and forewing brown-grey with bluish refraction; labial palpus cream. Forewing broad, slightly expanding terminally; costa weakly convex; apex short, rounded; termen incised beneath apex, distinctly convex to before middle. Dorsal patch postmedian, pale pinkish brown, marbled brownish; costal

strigulae whitish, the subapical pair white, ocellus represented by 2-4 black inner spots accompanied by further spots or dashes extending in a row towards costa. Cilia brownish. Hindwing dark brown; cilia brownish cream with brown basal line.

Variation. Wing span 16-18 mm. Posterior part of forewing generally dark, but occasionally pale. Hindwing in some examples with whitish brown mark costad to end of medial cell; cilia often whitish with brown basal line.

Male genitalia (Fig. 39). Apical part of tegumen fairly broad; neck of valva shorter than sacculus; ventral incision shallow; sacculus angulate; cucullus large, elongate-oval; aedeagus moderately broad.

Female genitalia (Fig. 76). Cup-shaped part of sterigma short, fused with inner sclerite of subgenital sternite; postostial part weakly sclerotized, semi-membranous posteriorly; ductus bursae short, with cestum; signa rather small.

***Cydia paralissa* sp. n.**

(Figs 77, 137)

D i a g n o s i s. *C. paralissa* is closely related to *C. lissa*, but can be distinguished by its well developed dorsal forewing patch consisting of four whitish lines, its much longer ductus bursae, and its larger cup-shaped part of the sterigma.

E t y m o l o g y. The name refers to the strong genital similarity to *lissa*.

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. Holotype female: "Nigeria, Anambra State, Nsukka F.[orest] Res.[erve], 22.06.1982, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK"; GS 1258 MZUJ.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 12 mm. Head and thorax brown-grey, frons and labial palpus cream. Forewing slightly expanding terminad; costa convex; termen convexly oblique. Wing brownish, more grey along costa; dorsal patch consisting of four lines in two pairs followed by whitish more median patch; costal strigulae whitish; divisions grey-brown. Cilia brownish. Hindwing dark brown; cilia white, basal line brown.

Male not known.

Female genitalia (Fig. 77). Apophyses fairly short; cup-shaped part of sterigma tapering proximally, postostial part weakly sclerotized with small anterior prominences at end of cup; ductus bursae short with long cestum; signa moderately small. Subgenital sternite tapering proximally.

***Cydia taocosma* (MEYRICK, 1914)**

(Fig. 40)

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. One pair from Cross River State (Oban Hills, 19.V.1985) and Bendel State (Okomu Forest Reserve, 17.X.1985)

D e s c r i p t i o n of male genitalia (Fig. 40). Apex of tegumen protruding, fairly broad; valva slender proximally with indistinct neck; sacculus almost straight, not angulate; cucullus slender, fairly long, sparsely spined; aedeagus small, slender, strongly bent.

R e m a r k s. This species was described from a single female from Gold Coast, Ghana.

Cydia mutsorae RAZOWSKI, 2012b

(Figs 41, 138)

Material examined. Three specimens from Bendel State (Okomu Forest Reserve, 7. and 17.XII. 1984).

Description. Wing span 13 mm. Head and thorax grey-brown, the latter with bluish refraction; labial palpus whitish cream. Forewing weakly expanding terminad; costa convex; termen incised beneath apex, convex at middle. Ground colour grey-brown strongly shining greenish blue to middle; white line vertically extending from mid-dorsum separating dorsopostmedian area which is dirty pinkish brown marbled brown; costal strigulae cream, tinged brown and rust; divisions brown; ocellus represented by two black dots near mid-termen. Cilia concolorous with wing. Hindwing dark brown, anal field edged whitish. Cilia whitish with brown scaling.

Male genitalia (Fig. 41). Pedunculi of tegumen slender, strongly expanding proximally; valva with atrophied neck, slender; cucullus elongate sparsely spined, without ventral lobe, aedeagus very large, slender, curved.

Remarks. This species was described from a single female from Congo. As the description was based on the rather worn holotype, we are providing a redescription and illustrations of the Congo specimens. This species is similar and closely related to *C. taocosma*, but it is easily distinguished from the latter by the presence of a whitish line extending perpendicular from the dorsum and a long cup-shaped part of the sterigma.

Cydia lemniscata sp. n.

(Figs 78, 139)

Diagnosis. *C. lemniscata* is closely related to *C. mutsorae* RAZOWSKI, 2012, but *lemniscata* has an orange yellow interfascia bordering the basal area of the wing. This species has a weakly sclerotized sterigma with a broad postostial part.

Etymology. The name refers to the presence of a transverse orange yellow interfascia of the forewing; Latin: lemniscus – a ribbon.

Material examined. Holotype female: “Nigeria, Anambra State: Nsukka F[orest] Res[erve], 31.08.1982, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK”; GS 1184 MZUJ. Paratypes: two similarly labelled females dated 12.IV.1982.

Description. Wing span 14 mm. Head grey, frons and labial palpus whitish cream; thorax pale brownish with bluish refraction. Forewing moderately expanding terminally; costa convex; termen incised beneath apex, not oblique to beyond middle. Basal part of wing cream grey with greenish blue shine separated from remaining area by a broad orange yellow fascia darkening posteriorly; distal half of costa and costal half of terminal area concolorous; ocellar area indistinct; costal strigulae cream and orange, divisions brown. Weak brownish subapical fascia present. Cilia pale orange, brownish towards tornus. Hindwing dark brown, cilia white with brown basal line.

Male not known.

Female genitalia (Fig. 78). Cup-shaped part of sterigma submembranous, long, tapering proximally; postostial sterigma semi-membranous with distinct proximal parts from

which extends slender ducts; ductus bursae slightly longer than cup-shaped sterigma with weak cestum.

***Cydia volutigrapha* sp. n.**

(Figs 79, 140)

D i a g n o s i s. In facies, *C. volutigrapha* is similar to *C. lemniscata* sp.n., but *volutigrapha* has an orange posterior half of the forewing marked with grey. The female genitalia of *C. volutigrapha* are similar to those of *C. taocosma* (MEYRICK, 1914), but the latter with two signa, whereas *volutigrapha* has one.

E t y m o l o g y. The specific name refers to the posterior marking of the forewing; Latin: voluta – rolled; Greek: grapha – written.

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. Holotype female: “Nigeria, Anambra State, Nsukka F.[orest] Res[erve], 12.06.1982, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK”; GS 1233 MZUJ.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 14 mm. Head whitish; thorax pale grey-brown with traces of bluish refraction. Forewing rather broad; costa convex; termen not oblique, straight to middle. Basal half of wing brownish grey with green refraction, concave posteriorly; posterior half orange with two curved fasciae; costal strigulae in paler area of wing cream orange, divisions brownish grey. Cilia worn. Hindwing brown; cilia worn.

Male not known.

Female genitalia (Fig. 79). Ovipositor and apophyses short; sterigma semi-membranous with pair of somewhat more strongly sclerotized submedian patches; ostium bursae surrounded by a fine sclerite; antrum weakly sclerotized; ductus bursae short with slender longitudinal sclerite; signum a minute thorn.

***Cydia stelosema* (MEYRICK, 1931)**

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. Five males from Bendel State (Okomu Forest Reserve, 17.IV.1982 and 17.X.1985); Anambra State (Nsukka Forest Reserve, 2.V.1982, 17.IX.1983, 12.XI.1982).

R e m a r k s. This species was described from Kampala, Uganda, and was illustrated by CLARKE (1958).

***Cydia membranea* sp. n.**

(Figs 80, 141)

D i a g n o s i s. *C. membranea* is closely related to *stelosema*, but *membranea* has an ochreous patch of ground colour near mid-termen which is absent in *stelosema*, and a very long ovipositor and apophyses posteriores, which are much shorter in *stelosema*.

E t y m o l o g y. The name refers to the membranous cup-shaped part of sterigma and antrum.

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. Holotype female: “Nigeria, Cross Riv[er] St.[ate], Oban Hills, 15.01.1986, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK”; GS 1202 MZUJ.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 16 mm. Head and thorax grey-brown, frons darker. Forewing weakly expanding terminad; costa weakly bent at 3/4; apex rounded, broad; ter-

men incised in middle; Ground colour cream brown in form of dorsal lines forming an indistinct dorsal patch, ochreous part of subterminal interfascia, apex area, and a few concolorous spots beyond middle of wing; otherwise brownish olive, more grey along costa; costal strigulae small, whitish; divisions dark grey-brown; ocellar area free of spots and lines. Markings absent. Cilia brown, in orange grey apical third. Hindwing brown, paler basad; cilia brownish yellow.

Male not known.

Female genitalia (Fig. 80). Ovipositor long; apophyses posteriores very long, twice as long as apophyses anteriores; cup-shaped part of sterigma small, membranous; postostial sterigma membranous with weak median sclerite extending posteriorly; ductus bursae slender; ductus seminalis from before middle of the latter; signa delicate.

***Cydia penesta* sp. n.**

(Figs 81, 142)

Diagnosis. *C. penesta* is a dark coloured species somewhat similar to *C. lissa* sp.n. The female genitalia of *penesta* somewhat resemble those of *C. campestris* (MEYRICK, 1914) from South Africa but the latter has a large, deeply incised posterior part of the subgenital sternite.

Etymology. The name refers to the colouration; Greek: penes, penestos – poor one.

Material examined. Holotype female: “Nigeria, Bendel State, Okomu Forest, 20.02.1985, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK”; GS 1161 MZUJ.

Description. Wing span 16 mm. Head and thorax (worn) brownish. Forewing weakly expanding terminally; costa weakly, uniformly convex; termen somewhat oblique, concave beneath apex, gradually convex dorsad. Ground colour brownish, tinged grey in posterior half especially in costal area; costal strigulae brownish cream, divisions brown; ocellus represented by three black inner spots; refractive markings ill-defined. Markings dark brown, diffuse, consisting of remnants of basal blotch, median fascia divided into three parts, and subapical fascia. Cilia brownish cream, brownish in tornal half. Hindwing dark brown brownish cream with brown basal line.

Male not known.

Female genitalia (Fig. 81). Ovipositor fairly long; apophyses posteriores long; sterigma elongate, expanding posteriorly, with small cup-shaped part; posterior 1/3 of ductus bursae slender; ductus seminalis extending beyond cingulum situated at end of broad part of ductus bursae; signa fairly large.

***Cydia phruda* sp. n.**

(Figs 82, 143)

Diagnosis. *C. phruda* is most similar to *C. stelosema* (MEYRICK, 1931) from Uganda, but *phruda* lacks a distinct dorsal patch followed by a tornal blotch and a very small, convex and posteriorly sclerotized part of the sterigma.

Etymology. The name refers to a unusual position within the genus; Greek: phrudos – removed from the way.

Material examined. Holotype female: "Nigeria, Bendel State, Okomu Forest Reserve, 17.02.1986, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK"; GS 1204 MZUJ.

Description. Wing span 12.5 mm. Head yellowish, densely sprinkled with black-brown. Forewing not expanding posteriorly; costa weakly convex; termen straight, not oblique to middle. Wing dirty yellow, densely sprinkled blackish brown except for postmedian area; costal strigulae yellowish, divisions brown and rust brown; dorsal patch indistinct consisting of four yellowish cream lines perpendicular to dorsum; ocellus indistinct, situated near mid-termen represented by three inner dots and posterior line. Cilia concolorous with wing. Hindwing brown; cilia brown cream.

Male not known.

Female genitalia (Fig. 82). Ovipositor elongate; apophyses fairly long; poststernal sterigma strongly convex, well sclerotized followed by broad membrane; antrum sclerite small; ductus bursae broad in basal third, slender, more strongly sclerotized in postmedian part; ductus seminalis originating at end of broad part of latter where a minute sclerite occurs; signa distinct.

***Hyposarotis impudica* DIAKONOFF, 1988**

Material examined. One male from Anambra State (Nsukka Forest Reserve, 30.IX.1983).

Remarks. *H. impudica* was described from Madagascar. Our specimen differs slightly from the original illustration in the ventral incision of the valva.

***Fulcrifera dierama* sp. n.**

(Figs 84, 145)

Diagnosis. In female genitalia, *F. dierama* is very similar to *F. cynicopis* (MEY-RICK, 1939) from Belgian Congo, but *dierama* has a much longer sterigma, a very slender posterior part of the ductus bursae, and a grey ground colour of the forewing.

Etymology. The name refers to the shape of the proximal part of the sterigma; Greek: dierama – a funnel.

Material examined. Holotype female: "Nigeria, Anambra State, Nsukka F.[orest] Res[erve], 20.01.1986, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK"; GS 1171 MZUJ.

Description. Wing span 13 mm. Head and thorax grey. Forewing rather slender, not expanding terminad; costa weakly convex; termen moderately oblique. Ground colour grey, darker in dorsal area, whiter; costal strigulae very small, white; divisions dark brown; dorsal patch indistinct consisting of several lines. Median fascia in form of brown median mark and a similarly coloured mark barely connected with tornus. Cilia damaged. Hindwing greyish, brownish grey on peripheries, veins brownish grey; cilia whitish with brown basal line.

Male not known.

Female genitalia (Fig. 84). Ovipositor weakly elongate; apophyses moderately long; cup-shaped part of sterigma slender; poststernal sterigma broad, expanding terminad, membranous along middle; cingulum very small posterior; distal part of ductus bursae slender; signa fairly large.

Fulcrifera anthracotis (MEYRICK, 1913)

Material examined. One male from Anambra State (Nsukka Forest Reserve, 30.X.1982).

Remarks. This species was described from South Africa.

Fulcrifera nsukkana sp. n.

(Figs 43, 146)

Diagnosis. In facies, *nsukkana* resembles *Fulcrifera aphrospila* (MEYRICK, 1921). In the male genitalia, *F. nsukkana* is most similar to *F. psamminitis* (MEYRICK, 1913), **comb. n.** from South Africa, but *nsukkana* has a trifold aedeagus and a shorter fulcrum.

Material examined. Holotype male: "Nigeria, Anambra State, Nsukka F.[orest] Res[erve], 17.09.1983, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK"; GS 1277 MZUJ.

Description. Wing span 9 mm. Head brown cream, thorax grey-brown (with ends of scales whiter). Forewing slightly expanding terminally; costa weakly convex; termen sinuate beneath apex. Ground colour creamish brown distinctly suffused grey-brown, tinged yellowish near tornal area, sprinkled whitish; costal strigulae whitish, divisions grey-brown; ocellus grey with three black inner dots; dorsal patch indistinct, brownish sprinkled white. Cilia brown-grey. Hindwing pale brown; cilia cream.

Male genitalia (Fig. 43). Top of tegumen small; socius rudimentary; tuba analis with distinct subscaphium and row of setae; valva broad to middle; costa concave before cucullus; neck weakly expressed; cucullus spined and hairy caudally, with broad ventral lobe and short dorsal lobe; aedeagus with very long, spined terminally, dorsal part and bifid, shorter ventral part, dorsal of which with terminal opening; fulcrum slender.

Female not known.

Amabrana gen. n.

Type species: *Amabrana plumbata* RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, sp. n.

Diagnosis: *Amabrana* has a separate position in Grapholitini but is somewhat similar to *Fulcrifera* DANILEVSKY & KUZNETZOV, 1968. *Amabrana* has a small terminal thorn of the valva, a completely reduced neck of valva, and has no fulcrum. The female genitalia of this genus are also similar to some other genera, e.g., *Leguminivora* OBRAZTSOV, 1960.

Etymology: The generic name is an anagram of the name of the state of Anambra.

Description. In forewing all veins separate, R5 to posterior part of apex; CuA1 opposite 1/3 distance R1-R2; chorda and M-stem well developed. In hindwing Rs-M1 stalked to middle; M3-CuA1 connate.

Male genitalia. Top of tegumen short, helmet-shaped; pedunculi slender, long; gnathos arms long, subscaphium, slender; valva without neck, with straight costa; sacculus convex; cucullus without lobes, long bristled, terminating in a short thorn; aedeagus small, simple; coecum penis long.

Female genitalia. Ovipositor long; apophyses posteriores twice as long as apophyses anteriores; papillae anales slender, in part fused; sterigma membranous except for very

short cup-shaped part and slender antrum built of thick membrane; ductus bursae slender; ductus seminalis median; corpus bursae small; signa small, funnel-shaped.

Biology and distribution. *Amabrana* is a monobasic genus known from two Nigerian states, Bendel and Anambra. Nothing is known of its biology except that it has at least two generations yearly as the moths were collected in February and September.

***Amabrana plumbata* sp. n.**

(Figs 44, 85, 147)

Diagnosis. In facies, *S. plumbata* is similar to *S. bisecta* (MEYRICK, 1918) from South Africa, but *plumbata* has a large leaden-grey dorsal patch of the forewing. The female genitalia are distinguished by a shallow cup-shaped part of the sterigma.

Etymology. The name refers to the colour of the dorsal patch of the forewing; Latin: *plumbata* – of leaden colour.

Material examined. Holotype female: “Nigeria, Bendel State, Okomu F.[orest] Res.[erve], 19.02.1985, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK”; GS 1168 MZUJ. Paratypes: two males and one female from Anambra State (Nsukka, 30. IX. 1983, GS 1273 MZUJ, 1289 MZUJ, 1428 MZUJ).

Description. Wing span 12 mm. Head brownish, labial palpus white; legs white with blackish rings; thorax yellowish, marked grey. Forewing weakly expanding terminad; costa bent at 2/3; termen somewhat oblique, rather straight. Ground colour yellowish suffused grey, strigulated blackish. Basal blotch divided into several marks; dorsal patch subsquare and subterminal interfascia leaden grey; subapical fascia brown-grey; blackish dashes on subapical interfascia; costal strigulae white, divisions brown. Cilia dirty yellow, brown in apical and tornal parts. Hindwing brown; cilia paler.

Male genitalia (Fig. 44). Uncus short, broad; tegumen delicate with slender pedunculi; valva broadest postbasally, with reduced neck, without ventral incision; costa of valva straight; cucullus without lobes, marked by dense setation and terminal thorn; aedeagus small, slender, bent; cornuti not found.

Female genitalia (Fig. 85). Ovipositor long with very long apophyses posteriores and small papillae anales; cup-shaped part of sterigma shallow followed by membranous, twice folded postostial area; ductus bursae slender; antrum membranous; signa small.

***Thaumatotibia leucotreta* (MEYRICK, 1913)**

Material examined. Twenty specimens from Anambra State (Nsukka Forest Reserve, 7.VI., 4.VIII., 12.VIII., 17.VIII., 14.IX., 30.IX., 10.X, 12.X.1982).

Remarks. *T. leucotreta* was described from the Republic of South Africa. KOMAI (1999) lists also Madagascar, Gambia, and Santa Helena.

***Thaumatotibia spinai* RAZOWSKI & TREMATERRA, 2010**

Material examined. One male from Bendel State (Okomu Forest, 20.X.1985).

Remarks. This species was described from Ethiopia.

Thaumatotibia colivora (MEYRICK, 1932)

Material examined. One male from Bendel State (Okomu forest Reserve, 17.II.1986).

Remarks. *T. colivora* was described from Sierra Leone and is illustrated by CLARKE (1958).

Cryptophlebia euthenica sp. n.

(Figs 45, 86, 148)

Diagnosis. In facies, this species is somewhat similar to *C. ecnomia* DIAKONOFF, 1974 from Réunion Island, but the male hindwing of *euthenica* is tapering terminally and lacks dark scent scales. *C. euthenica* has unique semimembranous anellus lobes and a dorsal spine situated near the middle of the costa of valva, and lacks the proximal sclerite of the ductus bursae.

Etymology. The specific epithet refers to the distinctness of the taxon; Greek: eutheneo – I am well.

Material examined. Holotype male: “Nigeria, Bendel State, Okomu F.[orest] Res.[erve], 20.01.1985, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK”; GS 1143 MZUJ. Paratype: an identically labelled female, GS 1146 MZUJ.

Description. Wing span 21 mm. Head and thorax brownish. Forewing slightly expanding terminally; costa and termen somewhat convex. Ground colour creamish brown, mixed and suffused brown. Markings indistinct, diffuse; row of blackish brown dots along termen. Cilia brownish with dark brown terminations. Hindwing tapering terminally, brownish cream, with long scales in anal area; cilia simiar.

Female (24 mm) with paler postmedian area and distinct dark brown dots and strigulae on brownish parts of wing.

Male genitalia (Fig. 45). Valva broad, elongate-oval; cucullus broadly rounded caudally, hairy, with three strong spines, dorsally on a distinct convexity beyond mid-costa of valva; aedeagus rather short; anellus lobes developed, semi-membranous.

Female genitalia (Fig. 86). Cup-shaped part of sterigma small; postostial sterigma sub-membranous, expanding posteriorly; cingulum a small postmedian sclerite; signa strong.

Dracontogena niphadonta DIAKONOFF, 1970

Material examined. Two males without labels.

Remarks. This species was described from Madagascar. KARISCH (2005) recorded it from Zambia and RAZOWSKI & TREMATERRA (2010) from Ethiopia. The discovery of this species in Nigeria represents new distributional information.

Coniostola solivaga sp. n.

(Figs 87, 149)

Diagnosis. In facies, *solivaga* resembles *C. calculosa* (MEYRICK, 1913) and *C. lobostola* (MEYRICK, 1918) from South Africa, but *solivaga* has a brown hindwing. In the

female genitalia *solivaga* differs from the other species in having a very broad subgenital sternite and lacking the basal sclerite of the ductus bursae.

E t y m o l o g y. The name relates to the large subgenital sterite; Latin: solivaga – walking alone.

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. Holotype female: “Nigeria, Anambra State, Nsukka F.[orest] res.[erve], 06.07.1986, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK”; GS 1149 MZUJ.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 14 mm. Head and thorax olive brown with darker scaling. Forewing not expanding terminally; costa weakly convex; termen gently concave medially. Ground colour cream preserved in form of dorsal patch consisting of two lines accompanied by additional longer lines in basal area of wing; costal strigulae cream brown, divisions brown; ocellus near mid-termen, yellowish cream with three brown lines. Remaining area of wing suffused brown with darker spots and strigulae. Hindwing brown cream, cilia paler.

Male not known.

Female genitalia (Fig. 87). Sterigma small, weakly sclerotized, situated in finely sculptured membrane; ductus bursae very slender to base of ductus seminalis, broader to corpus bursae; posterior part of corpus bursae with sculpturing and vestigial sclerite; two funnel-like, slender signa.

Coniostola seira sp. n.

(Figs 88, 150)

D i a g n o s i s. Female genitalia of *C. seira* are somewhat similar to those of *C. lobostola*, but *seira* has a very slender, long ductus bursae with a basal sclerotized ring and lacks a signum.

E t y m o l o g y. The specific name is based on the shape of the ductus bursae; Greek: seira – a string.

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. Holotype female: “Nigeria, Cross Riv[er] St.[ate], Oban Hills, 15.01.1986. leg. J. WOJTUSIAK”; GS 1292 MZUJ.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 25 mm. Head whitish grey scaled blackish; labial palpus dark grey; thorax grey, scaled white posteriorly. Forewing not expanding terminally; costa weakly bent; termen straight, moderately oblique. Ground colour grey with darker suffusions and spots, sparsely scaled whitish; costal strigulae indistinct, divisions dark grey; ocellus absent; some blackish dots postbasally, a row of concolorous dots along termen. Cilia whitish grey. Hindwing brownish white, browner on peripheries, some veins brownish; cilia cream.

Male not known.

Female genitalia (Fig. 88). Ovipositor and apophyses posteriores moderately long; sterigma membranous; ductus bursae very slender, long; ductus seminalis from beyond ring-shaped sclerite at base of ductus bursae; signa absent.

***Grapholita heptacopa* (MEYRICK, 1916), comb. n.**

(Figs 46, 89)

Material examined. Four specimens from Anambra State (Nsukka Forest Reserve, 26.I. and 26.I.1986) and one from Cross River State (Oban Hills, 15.I.1986).

Description. Male genitalia (Fig. 46). Tegumen long, tapering terminally; neck of valva slender, short, ventral incision deep; sacculus weakly angulate; cucullus short with well developed angles; aedeagus large, convex beyond middle ventrally.

Female genitalia (Fig. 89). Sterigma membranous except for weak postostial sclerite and a cup-shaped part; ductus bursae with median sclerite and strongly sclerotized cingulum; blades of signa long.

Remarks. *Laspeyresia heptacopa* was described from Malawi; the types have not been dissected, hence the genitalia are illustrated for further comparison.

***Grapholita monogramma* sp. n.**

(Figs 42, 83, 144)

Diagnosis. *G. monogramma* is closely related to *heptacopa*, but *monogramma* can be distinguished by a single subtriangular dorsal patch of the forewing and a distinct angle of the sacculus.

Etymology. The specific name refers to the markings of the forewing; Greek: monos – single, gramma – engraved sign.

Material examined. Holotype male: “Nigeria, Bendel State, Okomu F[orest] Res[erve], 9.04.1985, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK”; GS 1246 MZUJ. Paratypes: 3 males and 1 female (GS 1475 MZUJ) similarly labelled but dated 17.II.1986.

Description. Wing span 9 mm. Head and thorax olive brown. Forewing expanding terminad; costa weakly convex; apex rounded; termen incised beneath apex, then obliquely convex. Dorsal patch and costal strigulae white, the former with indistinct median division at dorsum; ocellar area paler than remaining surface of wing, which is olive brown. Cilia ochreous brown. Hindwing pale brown, cilia whitish.

Male genitalia (Fig. 42). Tegumen fairly broad; basal part of valva broad followed by deep ventral incision; sacculus angulate; neck slender, short; cucullus subtriangular with rounded lobes; aedeagus moderately broad, rather short.

Female genitalia (Fig. 83). Sterigma membranous with two more strongly sclerotized patches somewhat expanding posteriorly; slender, weak sclerite in posterior part of ductus bursae; ductus bursae slender; signum small.

***Grapholita infucata* sp. n.**

(Figs 47, 90, 151)

Diagnosis. In male genitalia, *G. infucata* is most similar to *Cydia periclydonia* DIAKONOFF, 1983 from Saudi Arabia, but *infucata* differs superficially from the latter chiefly in a lack of whitish dorsal stripes. Also, *infucata* has a much shorter neck of valva than *periclydonia*.

E t y m o l o g y. The name refers to the vivid colouration of the forewing; Latin: *infucata* – painted.

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. Holotype male: “Nigeria, Bendel State, Okomu F.[orest] Res.[erve], 18.03.1985, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK”; GS 1226 MZUJ. Paratype: one female, similar label, dated 17.X.1985, GS 1229 MZUJ.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 9 mm. Head dark brown; thorax orange brown. Forewing weakly expanding terminally; costa slightly convex; termen straight to middle. Ground colour dirty orange; suffusions and transverse lines curved, brownish; terminal area suffused brownish, with brown markings; costal strigulae small, almost concolorous with ground colour to middle, cream in remaining part of wing; divisions brown. Cilia grey-brown. Hindwing brown, cilia paler and greyer.

V a r i a t i o n. Female more intensely coloured, ground colour more orange, terminal area more brown.

Male genitalia (Fig. 47). Tegumen slender; uncus long, slender, tapering apically; socius absent; valva slender; neck long; cucullus oval; aedeagus moderately broad, pointed ventroterminally; cornuti numerous slender spines.

Female genitalia (Fig. 90). Eighth tergite large; apophyses posteriores four times as long as apophyses anteriores, broad; cup-shaped part of sterigma broad; posterior sterigma membranous; ductus bursae short, with cestum; small sclerite in posterior part of corpus bursae; signa fairly large.

***Grapholita cresson* sp. n.**

(Figs 48, 152)

D i a g n o s i s. *G. cresson* is closely related and similar to *G. niveosa* RAZOWSKI 2012 from Congo, but aedeagus of *cresson* is much longer, the spines of the cucullus stronger, and the cucullus shorter.

E t y m o l o g y. The name refers to differences in the genitalia with *niveosa*; Greek: *kreisson* – stronger.

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. Holotype male: “Nigeria, Cross Riv.[er] St.[ate], Oban Hills, 19.05.1985, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK”; GS 1180 MZUJ.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 18 mm. Head and thorax white. Forewing broad, weakly expanding terminally; costa convex; termen indistinctly concave beneath apex. Basal half of wing white, remaining area greyish brown, tinged pale rust proximally, brown edged; costal strigulae and apex white; divisions dark brown. Cilia (worn) brown basally. Hindwing dark brown; cilia (worn) yellowish, brown basally.

Male genitalia (Fig. 48). Tegumen weakly sclerotized, semimembranous laterally; basal part of valva broad; neck short, slender; fold weakly hairy; saculus distinctly angulate; cucullus convexly rounded ventrally with subtriangular dorsal lobe, spined along caudal edge, with two very strong spines from ventral lobe; aedeagus long, tapering terminally.

Female not known.

***Grapholita oma* sp. n.**

(Figs 49, 153)

D i a g n o s i s. In the male genitalia, *G. oma* is very similar to *G. siderocosma* DIAKONOFF, 1978 from Réunion; however, according to the original description, *siderocosma* has a long, slender forewing, a black costa, and an ash-grey remaining surface of the wing, whereas forewing ground colour of *oma* is brownish. The aedeagus of *oma* is much shorter than that of *siderocosma*, and the sacculus and cucullus are shorter, as well.

E t y m o l o g y. The name refers to the similarity to *siderocosma*; Greek: omos – similar.

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. Holotype male: “Nigeria, Anambra State, Nsukka F.[orest] Res.[erve], 19.08.1982, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK”, GS 1493 MZUJ.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 11 mm. Head cream, vertex and thorax brownish. Forewing weakly expanding terminally; costa straight; apex pointed; termen moderately oblique, hardly concave near middle. Ground colour whitish, suffused and sprinkled greyish brown; costal strigulae whiter with grey-brown divisions; ocellar area and dorsal patch paler than remaining surface, the latter formed by four lines; costal half of termen cream white. Cilia concolorous with ground colour. Hindwing brownish; cilia paler.

Male genitalia (Fig. 49). Top of tegumen elongate; valva long, slender; neck and ventral incision of valva distinct; sacculus angulate; cucullus oval, rather short.

Female not known.

R e m a r k s. A second specimen from same locality dated 12.X.1982 is much darker than the holotype, lacks the terminal cream marking, and has a more elongate cucullus and much shorter aedeagus. It is not included as a paratype because it probably represents a different species.

***Stenentoma plectocosma* (MEYRICK, 1921)**

(Fig. 91)

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. Two males and one female from Bendel State (Okomu Forest, 17.II.1985) and Anambra State (Nsukka Forest Reserve, 30.IX.1983).

Description of female genitalia (Fig. 91). Ovipositor short; sterigma membranous, cup-shaped part and long, median part of ductus bursae comprised of strong membrane; signa two slender funnels.

R e m a r k s. *S. plectocosma* was described from Zimbabwe from a single male.

***Stenentoma pholicosta* sp. n.**

(Figs 92, 154)

D i a g n o s i s. In facies, *S. pholicosta* is similar to *plectocosma* from South Africa, but *pholicosta* has dark dorsobasal markings, long scales from the posterior part of the costal edge of the hindwing, and large ventral lobes of the sterigma.

E t y m o l o g y. The name refers to scaling of the hindwing costa; Greek: pholis – a scale.

Material examined. Holotype female: "Nigeria, Anambra State, Nsukka F.[orest] Res.[erve], 17.09.1983, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK"; GS 1266 MZUJ. Paratypes: two females, one with same label except 30.IX.1983, the other from Bendel State (Okomu Forest Reserve, 17.II.1986; GS 1284 MZUJ).

Description. Wing span 10.5 mm. Head and thorax brownish cream with darker scaling. Forewing weakly expanding terminally; costa bent at 2/3; termen weakly concave beneath apex. Ground colour grey to mid-costa and before ocellar area; strigulation dense, brown; costal strigulae very small, divisions brown; ocellus with brown spots. Markings brown: basal area more densely strigulated than middle of wing; costal part of median fascia preserved, dark brown. Cilia yellow cream. Hindwing whitish brown; veins and peripheries brown; cilia pale brownish.

Male not known.

Female genitalia (Fig. 92). Ovipositor elongate; apophyses anteriores as long as apophyses posteriores; papillae anales fusing posteriorly; sterigma forming a pair of latero-proximal, terminally sharp lobes, rounded posteriorly, sclerotized at ostium; ductus bursae slender postbasally, cingulum and a weak sclerite of antrum present; signa two large blades.

Mesotes pectinata DIAKONOFF, 1988

Material examined. One male from Anambra State (Nsukka Forest Reserve, 30.X.1982).

Remarks. *M. pectinata* was described from Madagascar.

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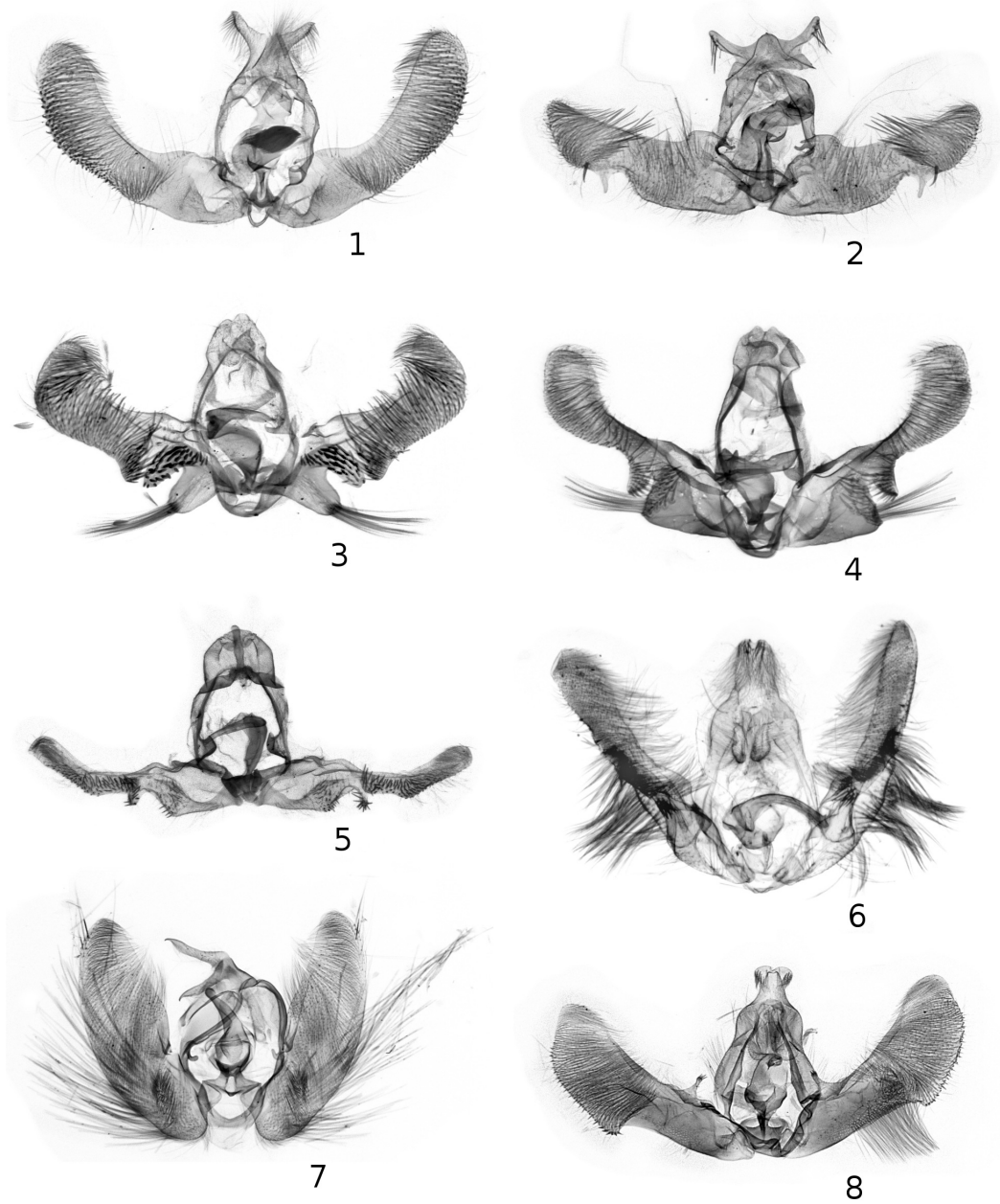
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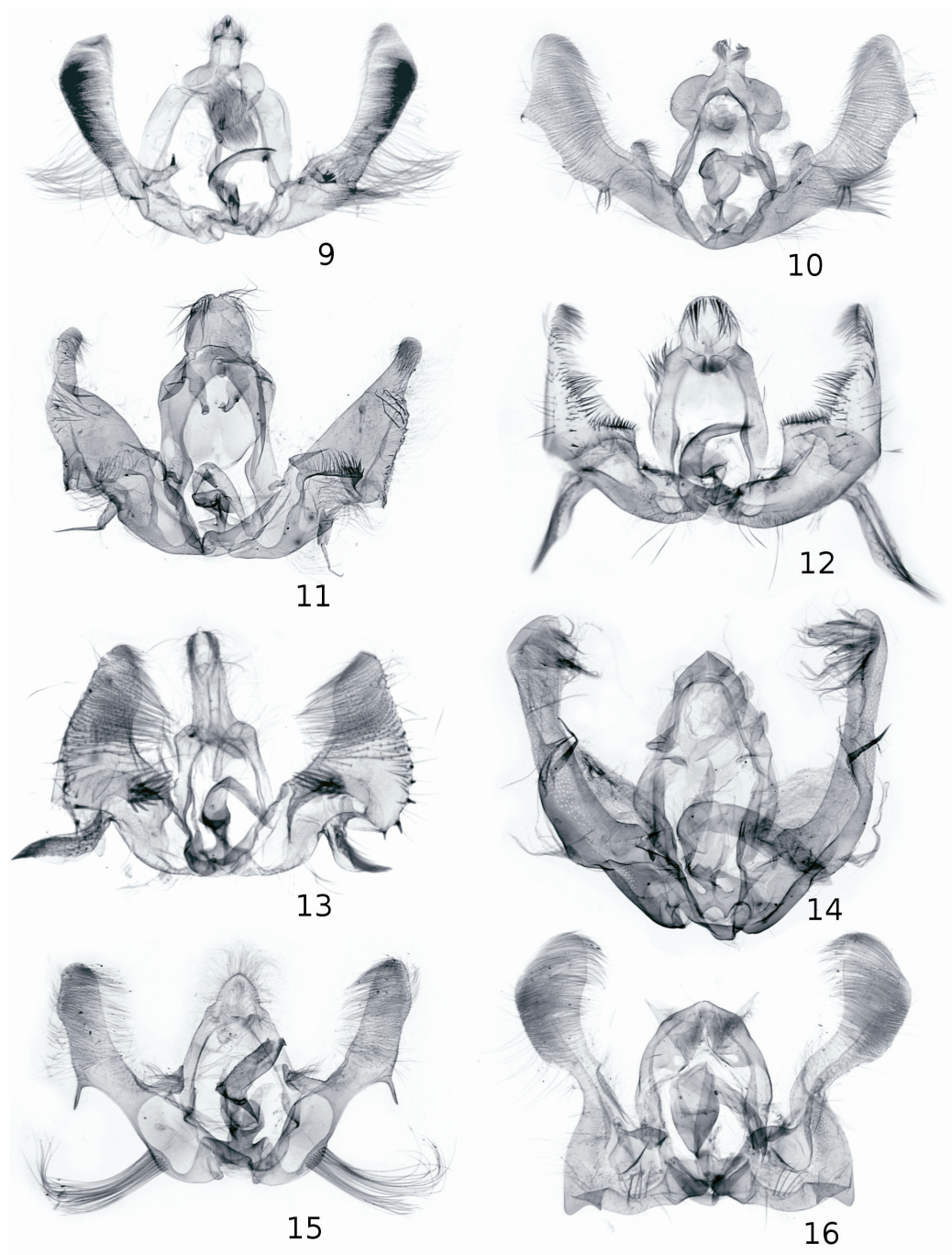
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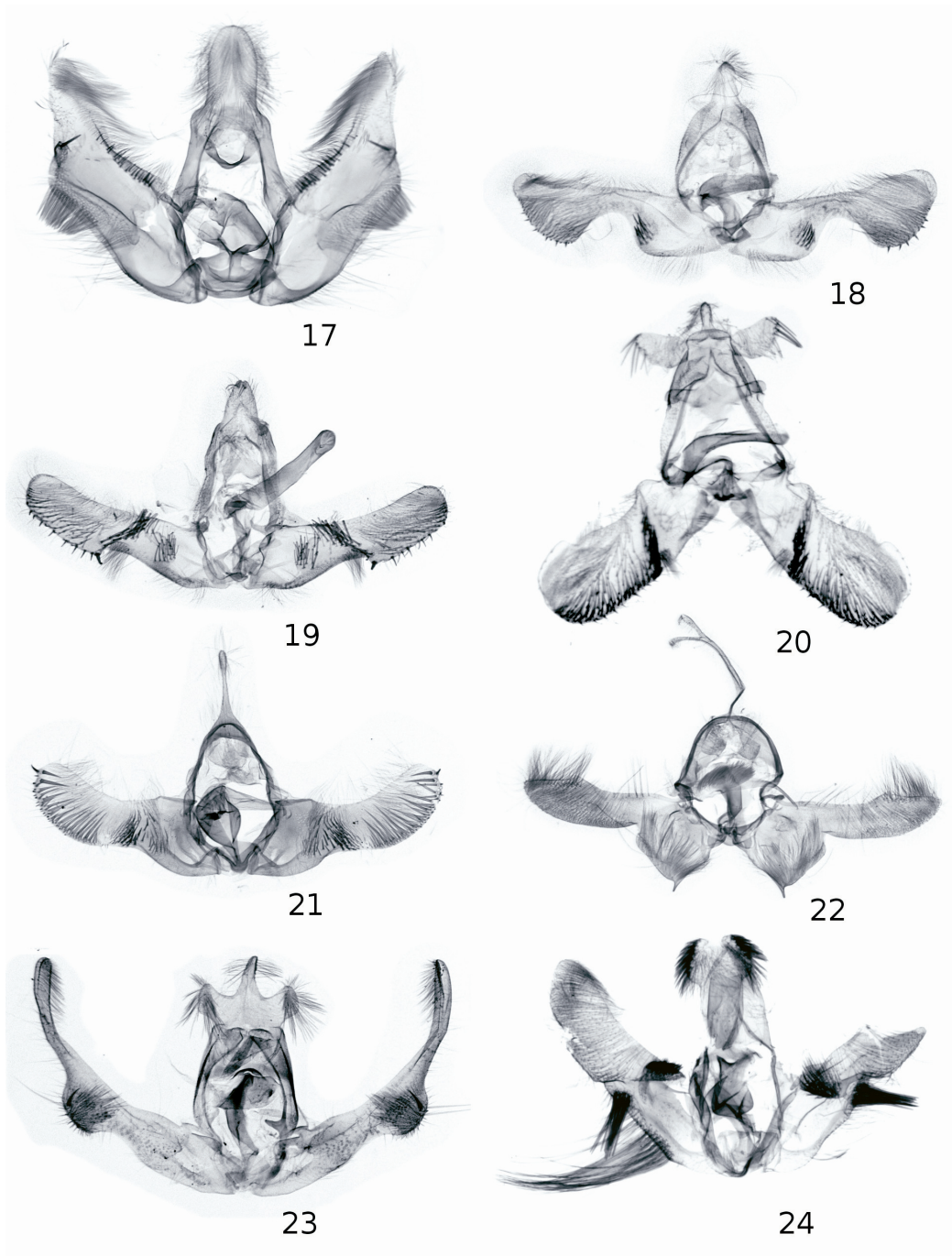
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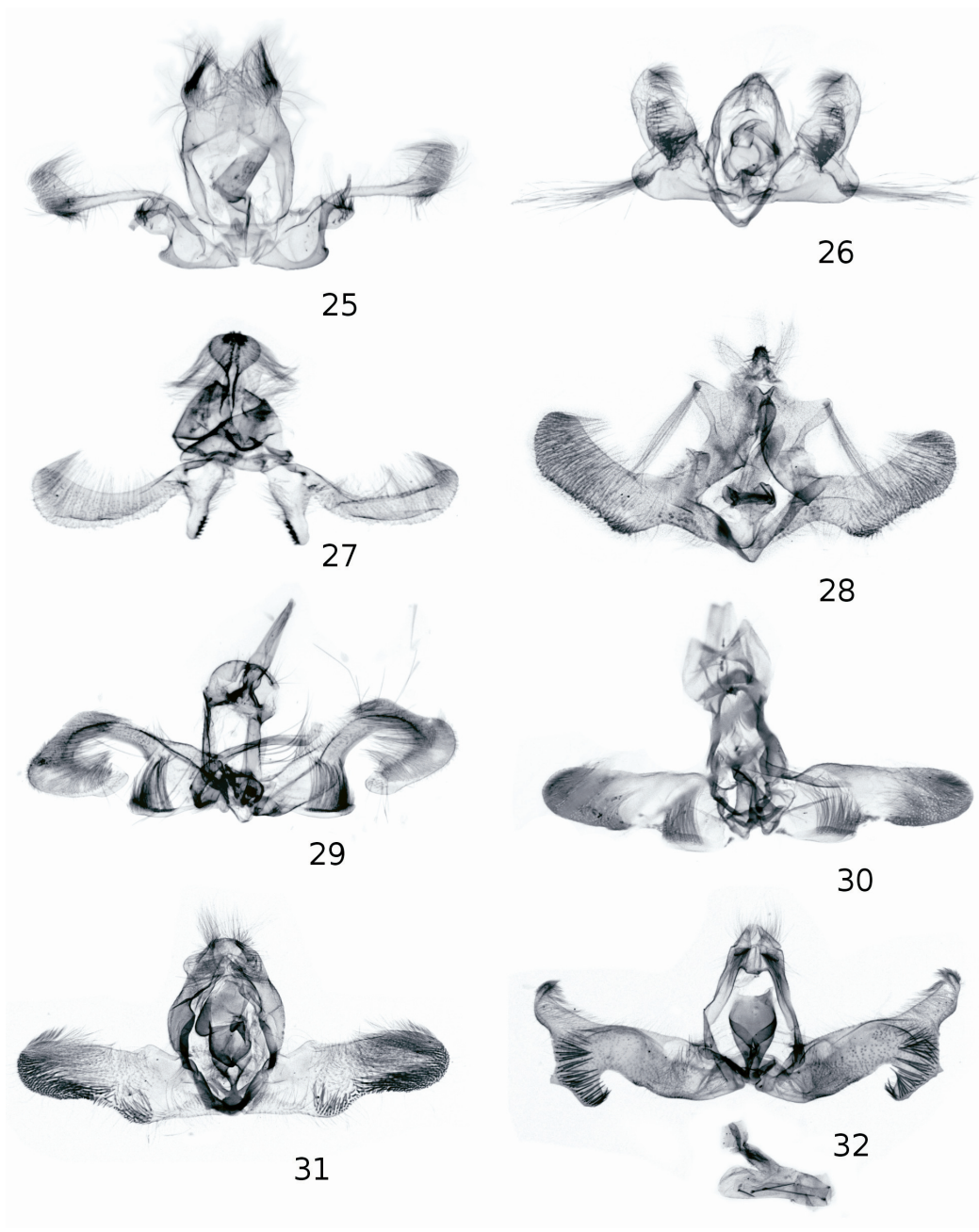
Figs 1-8. Male genitalia: 1 – *Sycacantha basicornis* (WALSINGHAM), Nsukka, 2 – *Sycacantha digitiphora* sp. n., holotype, 3 – *Lobesia conferta* sp. n., holotype, 4 – *Lobesia lecta* sp. n., holotype, 5 – *Apolobesia nsukka* sp. n., holotype, 6 – *Dudua setilegula* sp. n., holotype, 7 – *Afrocostosa flaviapicella* AARVIK, Anambra, 8 – *Eccopsis sequestra* sp. n., holotype.



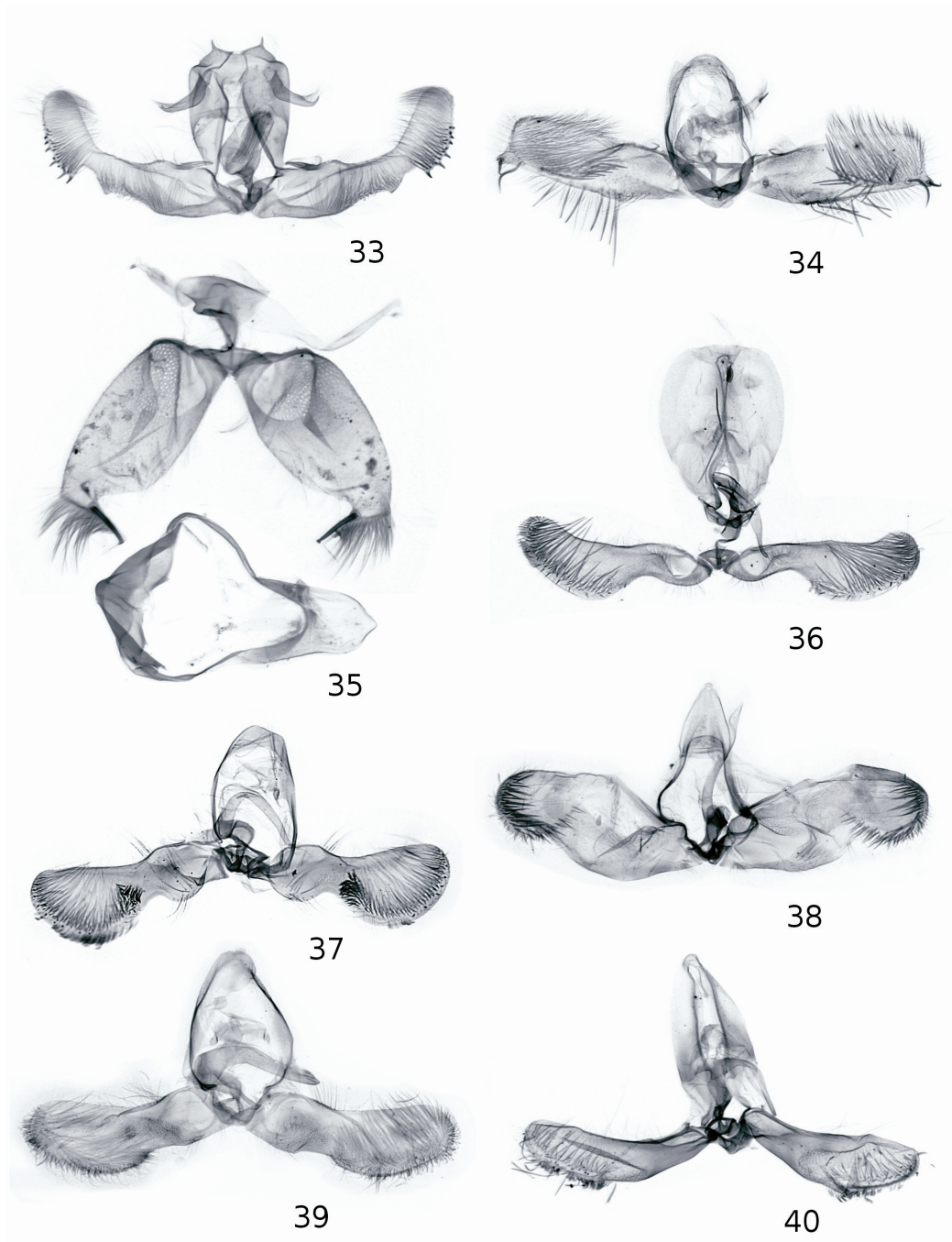
Figs 9-16. Male genitalia: 9 – *Eccopsis hathra* sp. n., holotype, 10 – *Cosmorrhyncha obuduana* sp. n., holotype, 11 – *Neorrhyncha angina* sp. n., holotype, 12 – *Neorrhyncha bendelana* sp. n., holotype, 13 – *Neorrhyncha gestroa* sp. n., holotype, 14 – *Aphroploce cleta* sp. n., holotype, 15 – *Astronauta stellans* (MEYRICK), Anambra, 16 – *Basigonia anisocia* DIAKONOFF, Bendel.



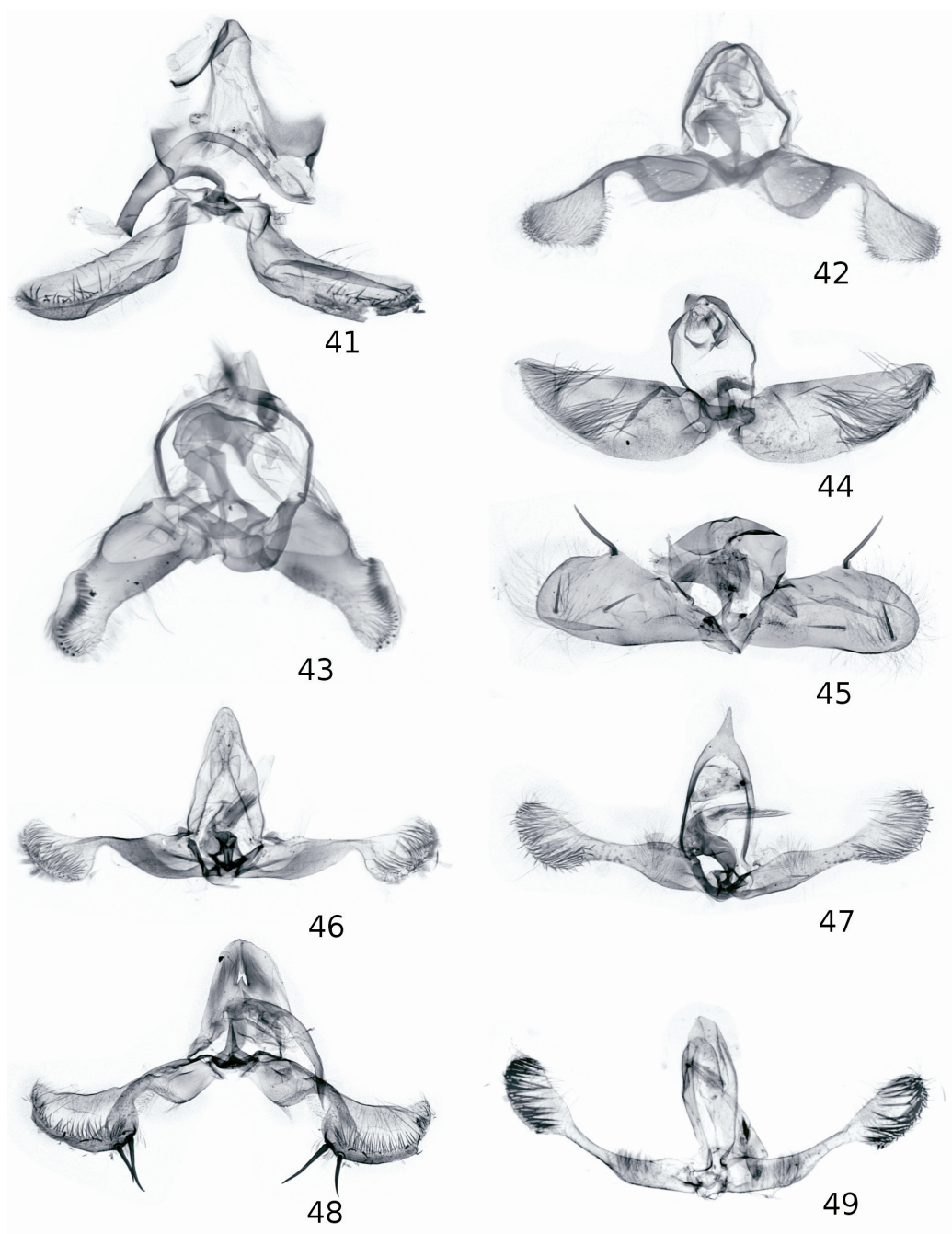
Figs 17-24. Male genitalia: 17 – *Obudupotamia stereostellans* sp. n., holotype, 18 – *Streblopotamia brevisecta* (MEYRICK), Cross River, 19 – *Niphadophylax sophrona* sp. n., holotype, 20 – *Niphadophylax albonigra* sp. n., holotype, 21 – *Niphadophylax spectata* sp. n., holotype, 22 – *Phalarocarpa kryphaia* sp. n., holotype, 23 – “*Argyroploce*” *pontifraga* MEYRICK, Cross River, 24 – “*Argyroploce*” *calchantis* MEYRICK, Anambra.



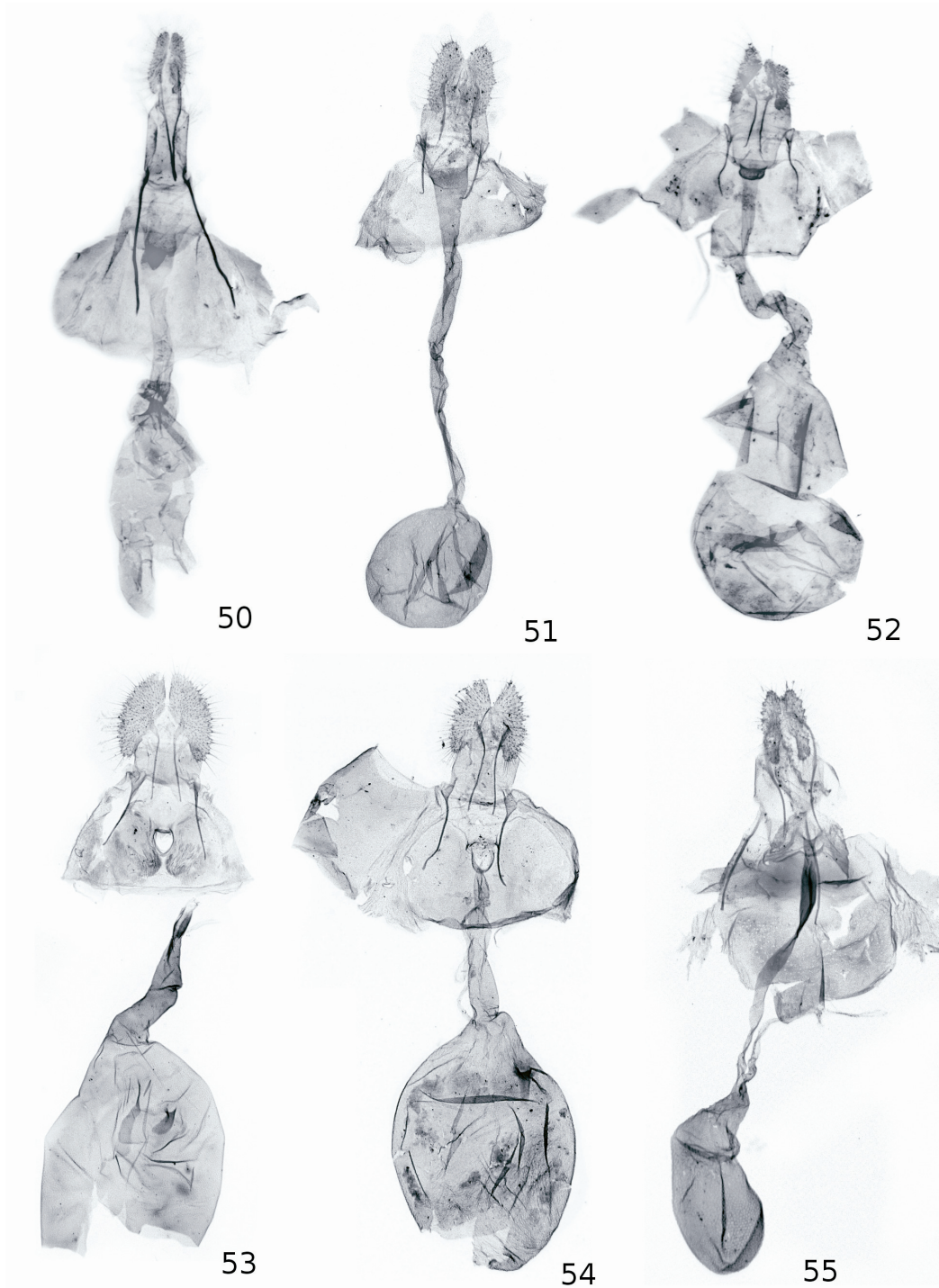
Figs 25-32. Male genitalia: 25 – *“Argyroploce” molybdachtha* MEYRICK, Bendel, 26 – *Syntozyga tryphera* sp. n., holotype, 27 – *Endothenia stibara* sp. n., holotype, 28 – *Endothenia cybicopa* (MEYRICK), Bendel, 29 – *Ancylophyes praestabilis* sp. n., holotype, 30 – *Anambrophyes anambrana* sp. n., holotype, 31 – *Anthozela prodiga* sp. n., holotype, 32 – *Anthozela postuma* sp. n., holotype.



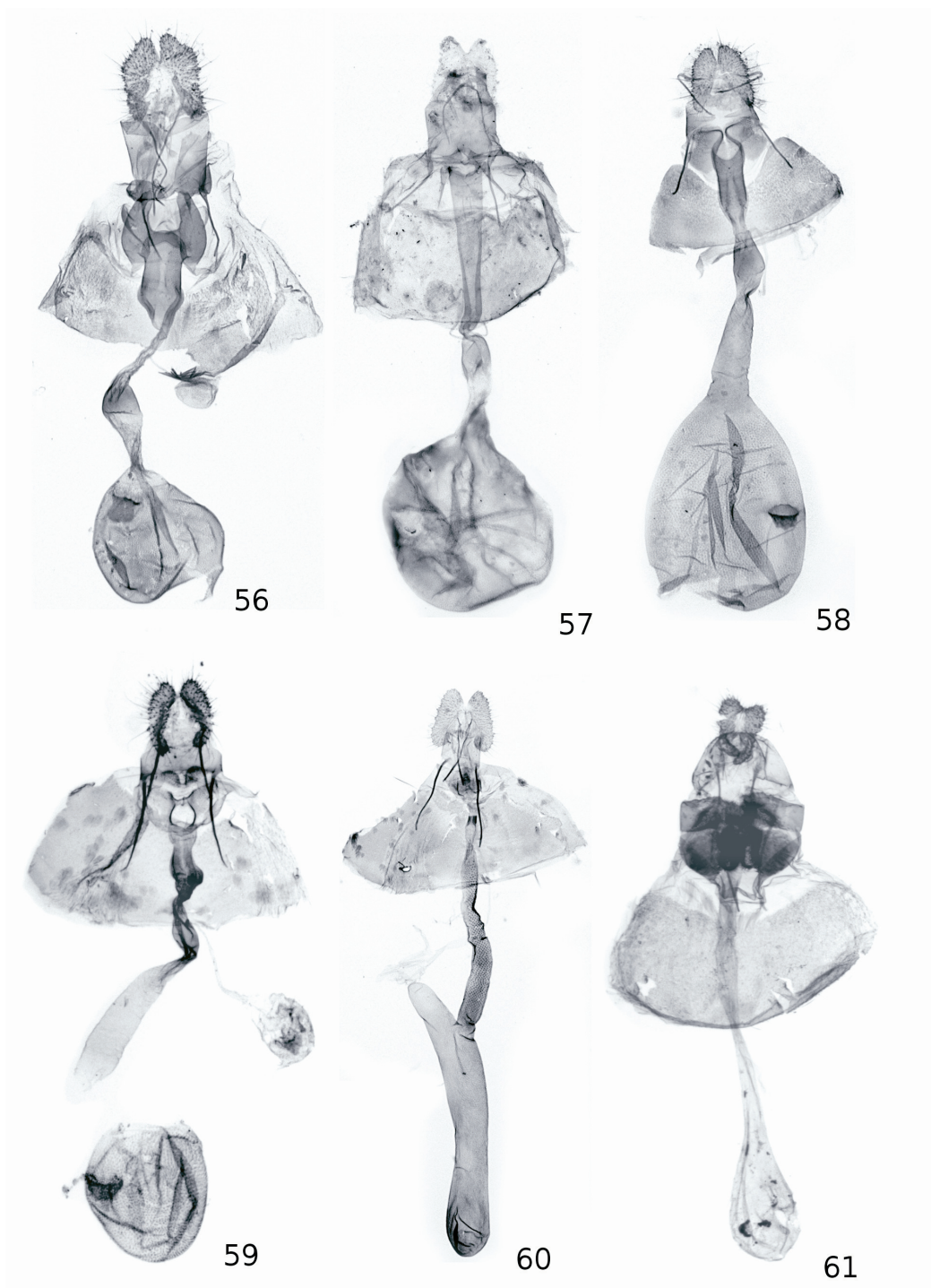
Figs 33-40. Male genitalia: 33 – *Cosmetra mucronata* sp. n., holotype, 34 – *Thylacogaster acanthoda* sp. n., holotype, 35 – *Thylacogaster bendelana* sp. n., holotype, 36 – *Eucosmocydia prolixa* sp. n., holotype, 37 – *Cydia excisa* (WALSINGHAM), Anambra, 38 – *Cydia hemispherana* (WALSINGHAM), Bendel, 39 – *Cydia lissa* sp. n., holotype, 40 – *Cydia taocosma* (MEYRICK), Cross River.



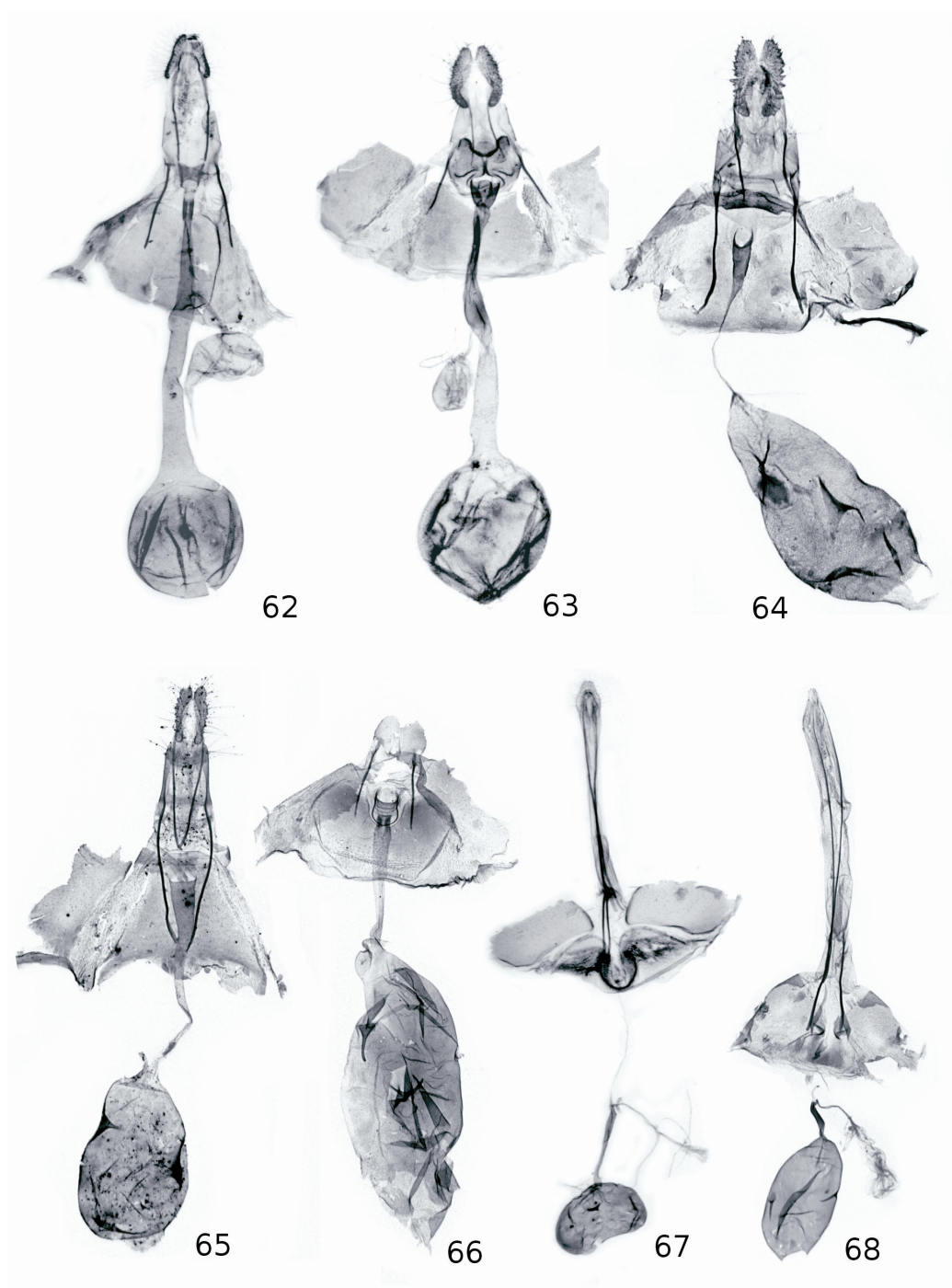
Figs 41-49. Male genitalia: 41 – *Cydia mutsoriae* (RAZOWSKI, 2012), Bendel, 42 – *Grapholita monogramma* sp. n., holotype, 43 – *Fulcifer nsukkana* sp. n., holotype, 44 – *Amabrana plumbata* sp. n., holotype, 45 – *Cryptophlebia euthenica* sp. n., holotype, 46 – *Grapholita heptacopa* (MEYRICK), Anambra, 47 – *Grapholita infucata* sp. n., holotype, 48 – *Grapholita cresson* sp. n., holotype, 49 – *Grapholita oma* sp. n. holotype.



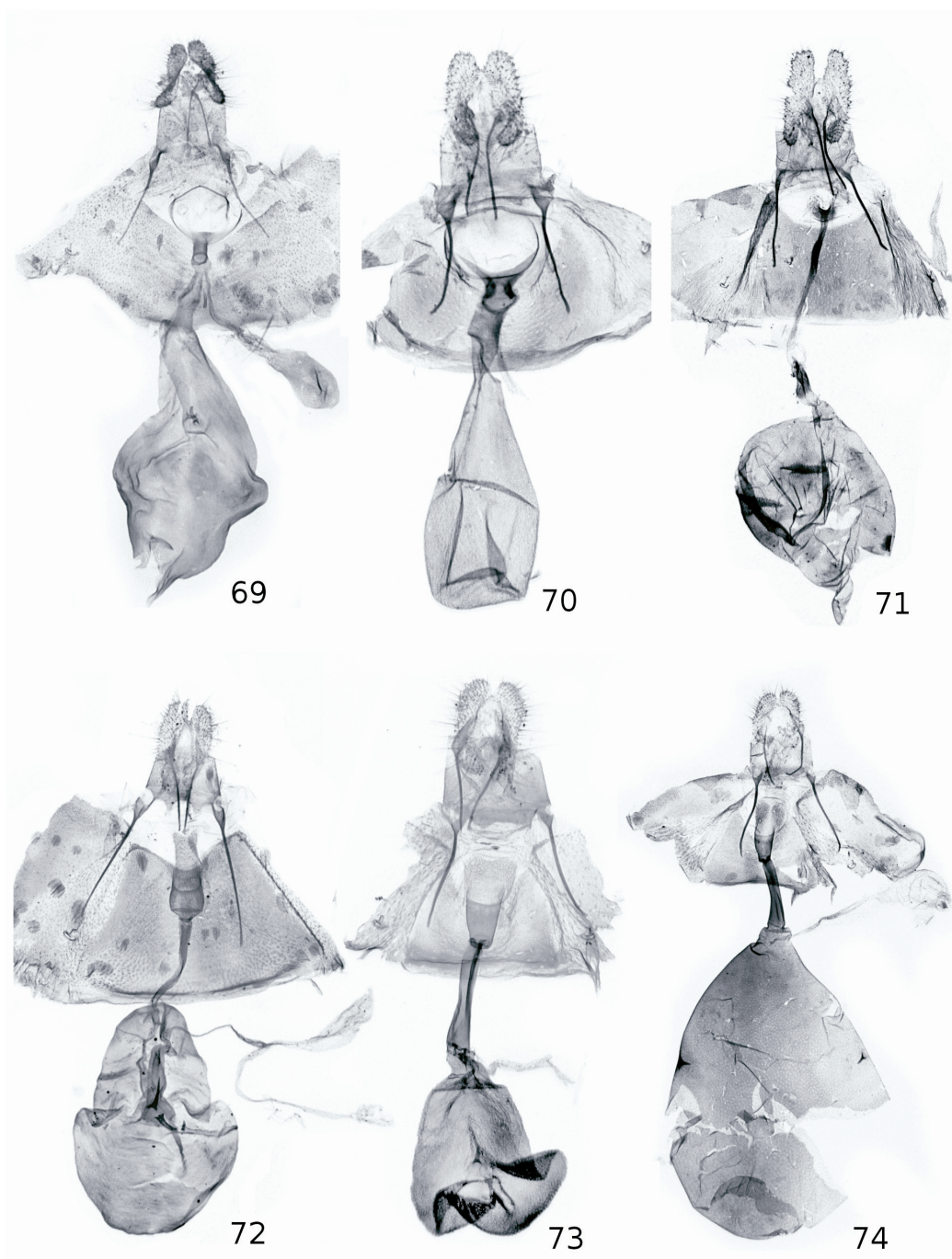
Figs 50-55. Female genitalia: 50 – *Sanguinograptis prosphora* sp. n., holotype, 51 – *Nephograptis necropina* RAZOWSKI, Bendel, 52 – *Panegyra praetexta* sp. n., holotype, 53 – *Gnathodracon dorsiplaga*, sp. n., holotype, 54 – *Gnathodracon apicipuncta* sp. n., holotype, 55 – *Lobesia celeba* sp. n., holotype.



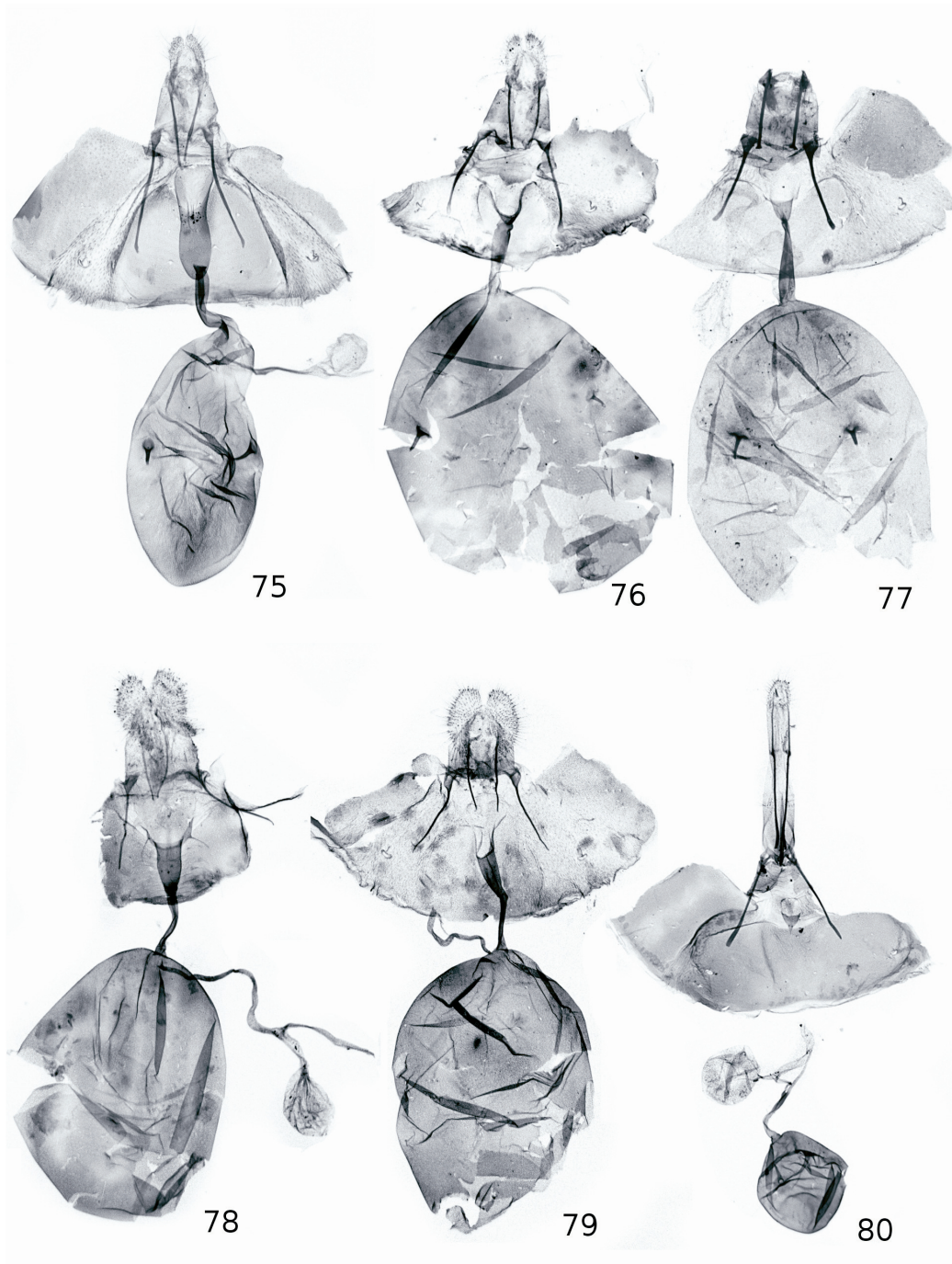
Figs 56-61. Female genitalia: 56 – *Afrothreutes nigeriana* sp. n., holotype, 57 – *Afroploce cleta* sp. n., paratype, 58 – *Astronauta stellans* (MEYRICK), Anambra, 59 – *Astronauta sinistra* sp. n., holotype, 60 – *Argyroploce pontifraga* MEYRICK, Bendel, 61 – *Syntozyga tryphera* sp. n., paratype.



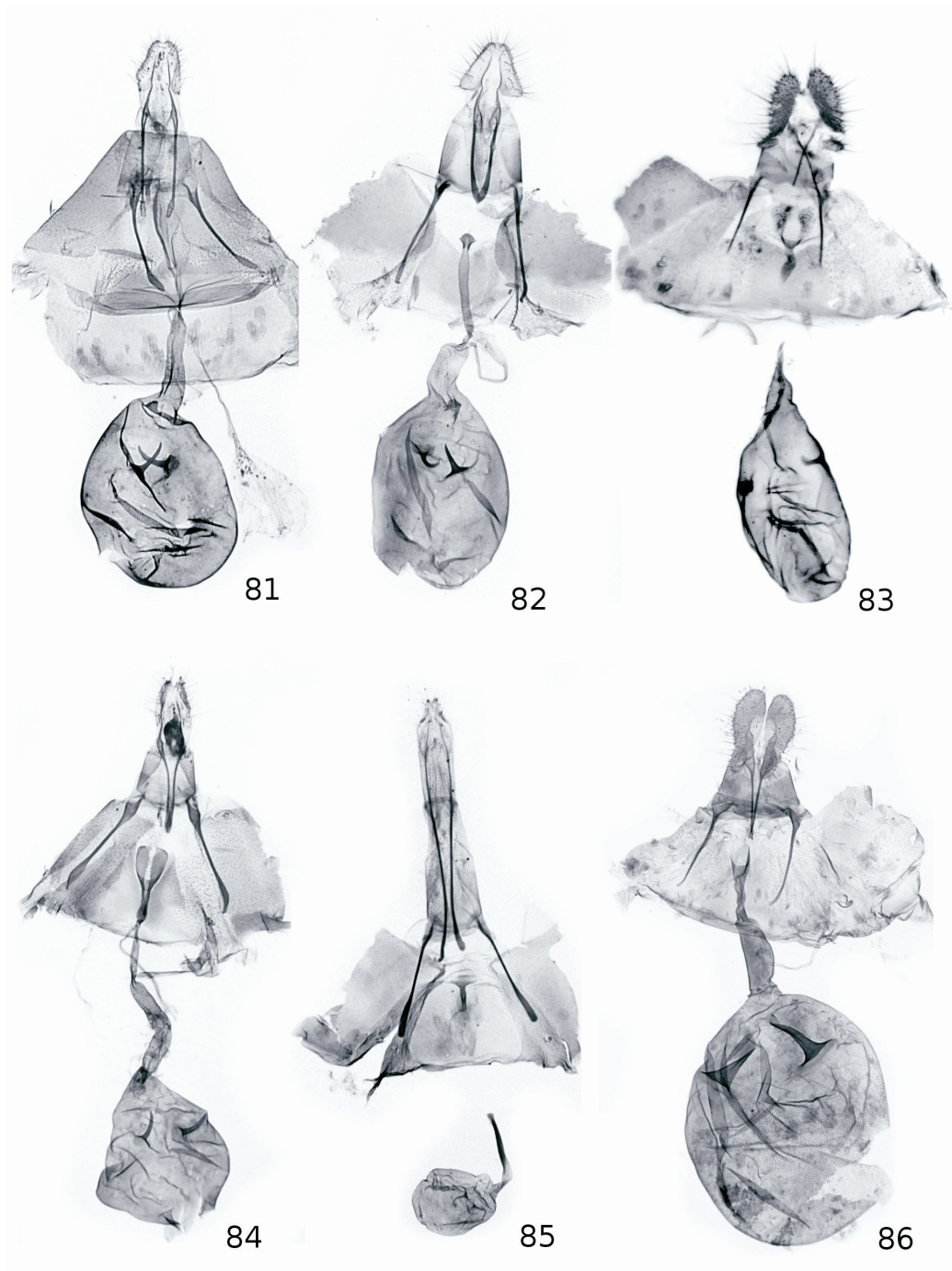
Figs 62-68. Female genitalia: 62 – *Endothenia intrusa* sp. n., holotype, 63 – *Endothenia cybicopa* (MEYRICK), Anambra, 64 – *Ancylis falcata* (WALSINGHAM), Cross River, 65 – *Ancylis nilios* sp. n., holotype, 66 – *Anthozela anambrae* sp. n., holotype, 67 – *Thylacogaster acanthoda* sp. n., paratype, 68 – *Thylacogaster bendelana* sp. n., paratype.



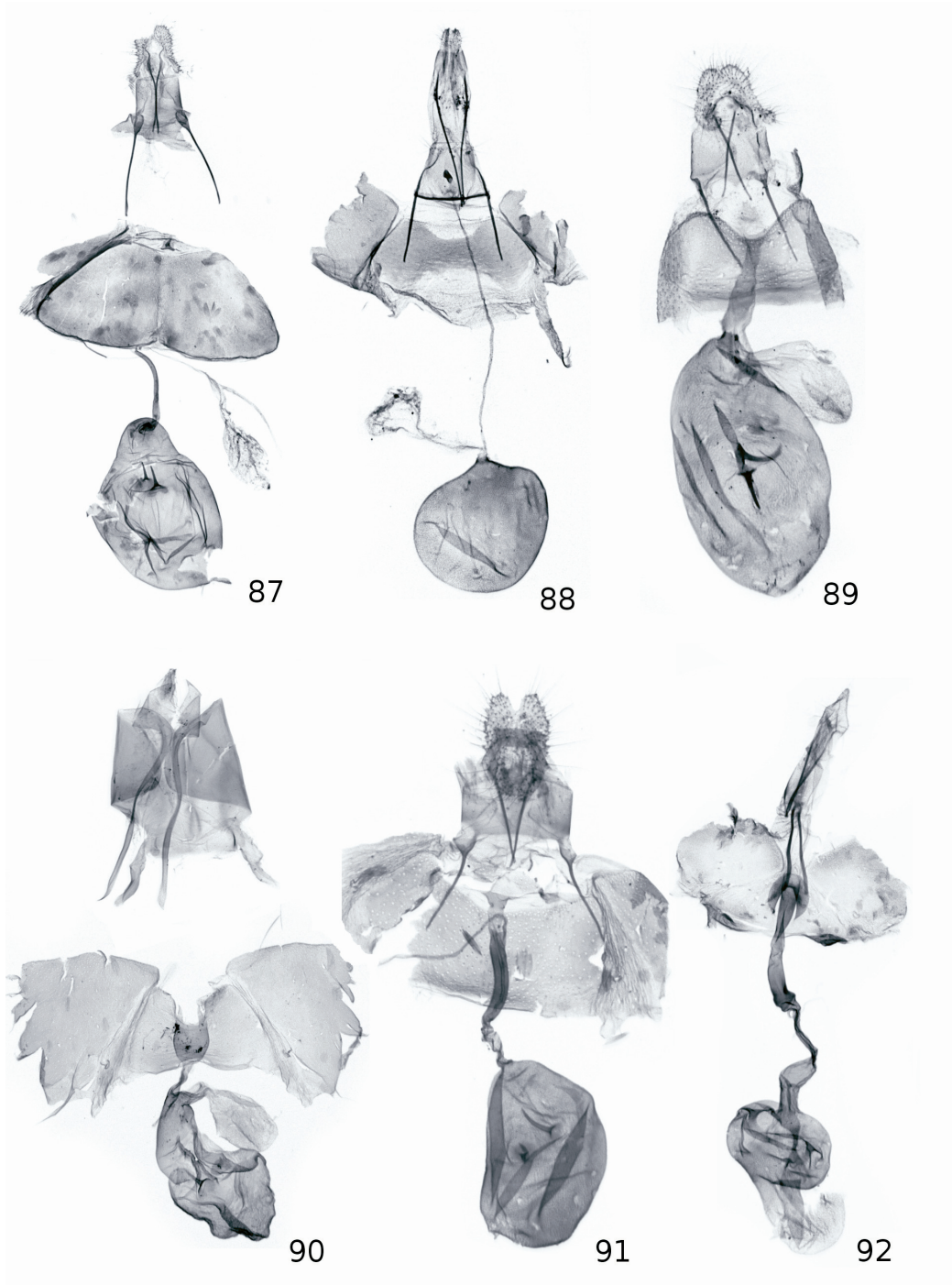
Figs 69-74. Female genitalia: 69 – *Stygitropha phaios* sp. n., holotype, 70 – *Stygitropha minys* sp. n., holotype, 71 – *Leguminivora ischnodes* sp. n., holotype, 72 – *Cydia excisa* (WALSINGHAM), Anambra, 73 – *Cydia minor* sp. n., holotype, 74 – *Cydia albitacta* sp. n., holotype.



Figs 75-80. Female genitalia: 75 – *Cydia albisignis* sp. n., holotype, 76 – *Cydia lissa* sp. n., paratype, 77 – *Cydia paralissa* sp. n., holotype, 78 – *Cydia lemniscata* sp. n., holotype, 79 – *Cydia volutigrapha* sp. n., holotype, 80 – *Cydia membranea* sp. n., holotype.



Figs 81-86. Female genitalia: 81 – *Cydia penesta* sp. n., holotype, 82 – *Cydia phruda* sp. n., holotype, 83 – *Grapholita monogramma* sp. n., holotype, 84 – *Fulcrifera dierama* sp. n., holotype, 85 – *Amabrana plumbata* sp. n., holotype, 86 – *Cryptophlebia euthenica* sp. n., paratype.



Figs 87-92. Female genitalia: 87 – *Coniostola solivaga* sp. n., holotype, 88 – *Coniostola seira* sp. n., holotype, 89 – *Grapholita heptacopa* (MEYRICK), Anambra, 90 – *Grapholita infucata* sp. n., paratype, 91 – *Stenentoma plectocosma* (MEYRICK), Anambra, 92 – *Stenentoma pholicosta* sp. n., holotype.



Figs 93-102. Adults: 93 – *Sanguinograptis prosphora* sp. n., holotype, 94 – *Panegyra praetexta* sp. n., holotype, 95 – *Gnathodracon dorsiplaga* sp. n., holotype, 96 – *Gnathodracon apicipuncta* sp. n., holotype, 97 – *Sycacantha digitiphora* sp. n., holotype, 98 – *Lobesia conferta* sp. n., holotype, 99 – *Lobesia celeba* sp. n., holotype, 100 – *Lobesia lecta* sp. n., holotype, 101 – *Apolobesia nsukka* sp. n., holotype, 102 – *Dudua setilegula* sp. n., holotype.



Figs 103-112. Adults: 103 – *Eccopsis sequestra* sp. n., holotype, 104 – *Eccopsis hathra* sp. n., holotype, 105 – *Cosmorrhyncha obuduana* sp. n., holotype, 106 – *Neorrhyncha angina* sp. n., holotype, 107 – *Neorrhyncha bendelana* sp. n., holotype, 108 – *Neorrhyncha gestroa* sp. n., holotype, 109 – *Aphrothreutes nigeriana* sp. n., holotype, 110 – *Afroploce cleta* sp. n., holotype, 111 – *Astronauta sinastra* sp. n., holotype, 112 – *Obidupotamia stereostellans* sp. n., holotype.



Figs 113-122. Adults: 113 – *Niphadophylax sophrona* sp. n., holotype, 114 – *Niphadophylax albonigra* sp. n., holotype, 115 – *Niphadophylax spectata* sp. n., holotype, 116 – *Phalarocarpa kryphaia* sp. n., holotype, 117 – *Syntozyga tryphera* sp. n., holotype, 118 – *Endothenia stibara* sp. n., holotype, 119 – *Endothenia intrusa* sp. n., holotype, 120 – *Ancylis nilios* sp. n., holotype, 121 – *Ancylophyes praestabilis* sp. n., holotype, 122 – *Anam-brophyes anambrana* sp. n., holotype.



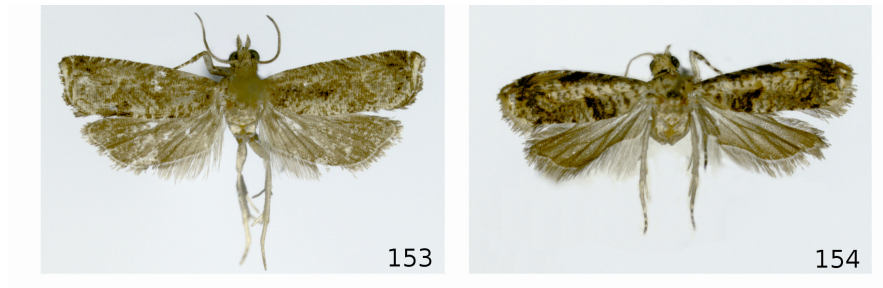
Figs 123-132. Adults: 123 – *Anthozela prodiga* sp. n., holotype, 124 – *Anthozela postuma* sp. n., holotype, 125 – *Anthozela anambræ* sp. n., holotype, 126 – *Cosmetra mucronata* sp. n., holotype, 127 – *Thylacogaster acanthoda* sp. n., holotype, 128 – *Thylacogaster bendelana* sp. n., paratype, 129 – *Stygitropha phaios* sp. n., holotype, 130 – *Stygitropha minys* sp. n., holotype, 131 – *Eucosmocydia prolixa* sp. n., holotype, 132 – *Leguminivora ischnodes* sp. n., holotype.



Figs 133-142. Adults: 133 – *Cydia minor* sp. n., 134 – *Cydia albitacta* sp. n., holotype, 135 – *Cydia albisignis* sp. n., holotype, 136 – *Cydia lissa* sp. n., holotype, 137 – *Cydia paralissa* sp. n., holotype, 138 – *Cydia musorae* (RAZOWSKI), Bendel, 139 – *Cydia lemniscata* sp. n., holotype, 140 – *Cydia volutigrapha* sp. n., holotype, 141 – *Cydia membrana* sp. n., holotype, 142 – *Cydia penesta* sp. n., holotype.



Figs 143-152. Adults: 143 – *Cydia phruda* sp. n., holotype, 144 – *Grapholita monogramma* sp. n., holotype, 145 – *Fulcrifera dierama* sp. n., holotype, 146 – *Fulcrifera nsukkana* sp. n., holotype, 147 – *Amabrana plum-bata* sp. n., holotype, 148 – *Cryptophlebia eutherica* sp. n., holotype, 149 – *Coniostola solivaga* sp. n., holotype, 150 – *Coniostola seira* sp. n., holotype, 151 – *Grapholita infucata* sp. n., holotype, 152 – *Grapholita cresson* sp. n., holotype.



Figs 153-154. Adults: 153 – *Grapholita oma* sp. n., holotype, 154 – *Stenentoma pholicosta* sp. n., holotype.